Beaver & Dale

Bellefonte Republican.

Established In 1869. "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $1.50 Per Year.

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A STRONG COMMITTEE.

State Chairman John P. Elkin Appoints an Auxiliary Organization.

A SPLENDID LIST OF NAMES

Will Aid the Regular Committee in Conducting the Campaign.

ALL COUNTIES ARE REPRESENTED.

An Evidence of the Fact That the State Chairman Proposes to Use Every Means in His Power to Bring Out the Largest Possible Vote for McKinley and Hobart in Pennsylvania—More Names to be Added.

Chairman Elkin, of the Republican state committee, has announced the appointment of the following members of the auxiliary committee, to which there will be added about a hundred more names. It is generally conceded that this is a thoroughly representative committee, and that the members will contribute very materially to the success of the ticket. The list is as follows:

Philadelphia—Joseph M. Gazzam, A. E. Oppenheimer, Ellis A. Gimbel, Charles Y. Audenreid, Edmund Levy, H. W. Gray, Joseph N. Snellenburg, William H. Hurley, A. Bacharach & Co., George G. Pierie, Henry Gerstley, William Potter, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Emanuel Meyerhoff, C. Stuart Patterson, Benjamin F. Greenwald, Jacob E. Ridgway, Richard F. Loper, Ferdinand Marks, Sydney F. Tyler, Samuel D. Lit, Thomas S. Harrison, Sames D. Pratt, Herman B. Blumenthal, Joseph Wharton, Allen B. Rorke, Henry H. Netter, Edwin S. Cramp, James McManes.

Clarion—Harry R. Wilson.

Strattonville—John W. Jones.

Curwensville—John Patton, Roland D Swope.

Clearfield—Cyrus Gordon, Frank Smith.

Dubois—John E. Dubois.

Patchinville—Aaron Patchin.

Lock Haven—A. Ci Hopkins, Colonel A. L. Merrill.

Bloomsburg—John H Brown.

Linesville—S. H. Wilson.

Titusville—Colonel J. J. Carter. E. T. Roberts, Colonel C. A. Payne, W. T. Snyder, Lewis K. Hyde, Samuel G. Maxwell.

Meadville—Dr. T. L. Flood, E. A. Hempsted, A. L. Bate, S. Merrell, Walter S. Harper, A. M. Fuller.

Mechanicsburg—T. J. Elcock.

Carlisle—John M. Ray, Frank E. Hollar.

Mt. Holly Springs—Charles H. Mullin.

Steelton—E. C. Felton.

Harrisburg—Edward Bailey, Robert C. Neal, H. M. Kelly, John K. Bowman, Gilbert M. McCauley, E. Sanford, Lewis Bigelow, Edward S. Herman, A. G. Knisely.

Chester—Robert Wetherill, John B. Roach, George B. Lindsay, William B. Broomall.

Upland—Samuel A. Crozer.

Thurlow—Thomas J. Clayton.

Media—William H. Miller.

Yeadon—William Bullock.

Erie—C. M. Reed, J. F. Downing, N. Griswold, James McBrier, Joseph Johnston, W. J. Sands, M. H. Taylor.

Girard—W. C. Culbertson.

Ridgway——— Cartwright.

Scottdale—John R. Byrne.

Uniontown—S. M. Bailey, Judge Ewing.

Tionesta—Hon. Charles A. Randall.

Nebraska—T. B Collins.

Chambersburg—John R. Orr, James M. Gilmore.

Greencastle—J. P. Rayhouser.

Waynesboro—Jacob H. Stoner.

Mercersburg—R. W. Ritchey.

McConnellsburg—M. R. Shaffner, W. Scott Alexander.

Waynesburg—J. Warren Ray, J. P. Teagarden.

Huntingdon—T. A. B. Patton, William Reed, B. E. Isenberg, J. C. Blair, Dr. R. Allison Miller.

Alexandria—John Phillips.

Mount Union—W. T. Bell, Isaac Taylor, — De Erehn, Sr.

Orbisonia—B. E. Ripple, Dr. George W. James.

Warrior's Mark—J. H. Mattern, Bert Lever.

Indiana—J. M. Stewart.

Blairsville—George Wilkinson.

Saltsburg—B. J. Kelly.

Marion—H. J. Thompson.

Punxsutawney—R. H. Winslow.

Brookville—Joseph B. Henderson.

Mifflintown—Louis E. Atkinson.

New Castle—Sete Lyon, Thomas W. Phillips.

Ellwood City—N. W. Hartman.

New Castle—W. Wallan, W. N. Brown, E. D. Ohl.

Allentown—F. E. Lewis, E. M. Young, E. H. Renninger, Colonel Harry Trexler, William H. Deshler.

Hockendauqua—D. H. Thomas.

Slatington—David McKenna, John W. Balliet.

Catasauqua—James Thomas.

Coopersburg—John Stephens.

Wilkesbarre—Henry M. Palmer, Morgan Williams.

Williamsport—Henry C. Parsons, Charles E. Scott.

Bradford—W. V. Merrick, Myron Watson, W. W. Brown.

Kane—Joshua Davis, J. W. Campbell.

Smethport—W. D. Gallup, James A. McKean.

Sharon—Simon Perkins, Major Alexander McDowell, P. L. Kimberly.

Greenville—Harry Watson, T. C. Gibson.

Mercer—John E. Gordon, Dr. J. C. Weldman, Henry Robinson.

Grove City—W. J. Harshaw.

Jamestown—W. A. McMasters.

West Middlesex—F. M. Powell.

Bristol—B. F. Gilkeson, F. F. Bell.

West Chester—G. M. Phillips, Smedley Darlington, H. B. Buckwalter, Elisha G. Cloud, L. G. McCauley, Joseph H. Baldwin.

Columbia—J. A. Meyers, D. C. Denny.

Athens—Floyd T. Kinner.

Towanda—William T. Davis, Charles L. Tracy.

North Orwell—Frank N. Moore.

Doylestown—Hugh B. Eastburn, Henry W. Watson, Robert J. Yardley, H. J. Shoemaker.

Quakertown—Joseph Thomas.

Butler—Joseph B. Showalter, Andrew Williams, Joseph Hartman, Elmer W. Phillips, Louis Schmeitz.

Ebensburg—F. H. Barker.

Johnstown—George T. Swenk, M. B. Stevens, Colonel Henry H. Kuhn, Cyrus Elder.

Emporium—J. C. Johnston.

Sinnamahoning—Charles Barclay.

Mauch Chunk—J. M. Dreisbach, David G. Watkins, M. S. Kemmerer, Dr. John S. Wentz, C. O. Skeer.

Bellefonte—John P. Harris.

Philipsburg—G. W. Hoover.

State College—Professor George W. Atherton.

Coatesville—A. D. Harlan, Colonel F. B. Speakman.

Phœnixville—Colonel H. H. Gilkyson.

Scranton—Major Everett Warren, Joseph Scranton, Louis A. Watres.

Hilton Grove—Eli F. Grosh.

Parmersville—Samuel M. Seldonridge.

Quarryville—I. Haines Dickinson.

Lancaster—John J. Patterson, F. H. Breneman, Milton S. Hershey, Jacob Stoner.

Manheim—Dr. J. M. Duplap.

Stroudsburg—Dr. Walton.

Pottstown—George H. Potts, John Meigs, Francis H. Saylor, George B. Lessig.

Ogontz—Joseph Bosler.

Limerick—Isaac Shalkop.

Schwenksville—John G. Prizer.

Huntingdon Valley—Andrew Irwin.

Norristown—Evans Isett, William E. Albertson, John H. Crankshaw.

Franconia—Allen G. Reiff.

Ashbourne—Benjamin Myers.

Cheltenham—Howard Rowland.

Jenkintown—Joseph W. Hunter.

Gettysburg—John C. Lower, S. M. C. Swope.

McSherrystown—Samuel L. Johns.

Allegheny—Arthur Kennedy, Robert McAffee, Charles Geyer.

Pittsburg—William A. Stone, H. W. Oliver, Jr., A. N. Byers, John W. Chalfant, James H. Chambers, Reuben Miller, H. C. Frick, James S. McKean, P. H. Knox, D. Leet Wilson, Captain J. J. Vandergrift, B. F. Jones, Allan W. Wood, Harry W. Paul, William H. Keech, H. K. Porter, John G. Holmes, H. J. Heintz, S. S. Marvin, Thomas C. Jenkins, Samuel Ewart, August Ammon, P. F. Smith, William Steinmeyer, A. Crootsinger, Charles Lockhart, Otto Heeren, George K. Stevenson, Oliver McClintock, Jesse W. Walker, J. S. Seaman, Francis J. Torrence, William Witherow.

Apollo—S. M. Jackson.

Kittanning—D. B. Heiner.

Beaver Falls—S. P. White, John T. Reeves.

New Brighton—C. C. Townsend, Dr. H. S. McConnell, Major J. P. Sherwood.

Rochester—W. F. Shellenberger.

Bedford—Joseph H. Thropp, R. C. Haderman, Dr. S. Eschom.

Birdsboro—George Brooks.

Johanna Heights—Colonel Smith.

Reading—Dr. Trexler, Morton L. Montgomery.

Altoona—John Lloyd, Louis Plack.

Tryone—A. C. Morris, T. J. Gates.

Bellwood—D. L. May.

Hollidaysbury—J. B. Hemphill.

Arch Springs—John A. Crawford.

Towanda—John K. Newall.

There's the Rub.

The question for the workingman to ask himself is, How will the adoption of a silver basis effect me personally? If he has read any of the campaign literature he knows that it is generally admitted, even by the silverites, that the cost of living will advance materially. Our Popocratic friends say, however, that wages will advance correspondingly. But, will they? There's the rub! Is there any likilihood of employers advancing wages when there are half a dozen idle men waiting to take every job in the land at the wages now prevailing? As William McKinley has put it, the cost of living is the first to go up and the rate of wages is the last to stay down.—Pittston Gazette.

—Labor earns $7,000,000,000 a year in the United States. Free silver coinage will reduce the value of this vast sum one-half. Cheap money cheats labor first.

Induce[illegible] neighbor to vote.

THE NIMBLE DOLLAR.

How It Will Hop Up and Down When We Have Free Silver.

COST OF LIVING ELSEWHERE

Some Facts of Interest That Should be Carefully Studied.

HOW PRICES ARE GOVERENED.

A Traveler in the East Gives Facts Which are Better Than All the Theories of the Bryan-Altgeld-Tillman Outfit. The Storekeeper Would Have to Put New Prices Upon His Goods Every Day.

Those who so roundly denounce the bankers, especially those residing in London, should stop to think whether they would not be more in the banker's power than ever if free silver ruled the day. Let us see. The present value of silver bullion is governed by the market price in London; hence, one day it might be worth 53 cents, on another day 56 cents, and still on another it might be worth only 50 cents or less. At the present time we have no such fluctuation of the dollar between the time of leaving our offices at night and the time of returning to the same in the morning.

Any one who has been in a country that is on a silver basis, such as Mexico, China, Japan or India, will understand that this is no hypothetical case, but an actual fact, for, as credits are always drawn on London, if a traveler in any one of those countries desires to draw money on his letter of credit he is told that they cannot tell what to charge him until they receive the London rate of exchange, which is based on the market price of silver. During part of the time while I was in Japan exchange was very low, consequent upon rumors of war with Russia, and during those times the price of the Japanese yen, or dollar, dropped, and when the rumors were found to be without foundation exchange rose and the price of the dollar went up. In a week's time its value fluctuated 10 per cent., and in Japan that was no unusual occurrence. Just think of what a commotion that would make here if it should be necessary for a storekeeper to mark over his whole stock of goods every day because the value of the dollar had changed over night.

Since the great decline has taken place in Japan prices for farm produce and merchandise, except during the war, have not risen, but have remained about stationary because of the increased supply, but the price for everything that is purchased outside of Japan in a gold standard country has risen to almost double. Hotel proprietors and those who are forced to buy those articles that are necessary to the conducting of their business, and which are not produced in Japan, have now to pay double what they did before the great decline took place, and yet the hotel proprietors dare not raise the price of their rooms on account of competition. The proprietor of the Grand hotel in Yokohama told me himself that he was making less per day now since silver had declined than before its fall. In Japan the horse is almost an unknown animal as far as transportation purposes are concerned, coolies, both men and women, taking its place. For thirty-eight cents in our money these Japanese runners will pull you in a jinrickisha for ten hours at a pace that would kill almost any horse, and yet these runners stand among the highest paid labor in that country.

There are those in the United States who denounce Wall street as a gambling den, and they claim that the free coinage of silver would lessen the use of Wall street. But the whole population of the United States, if we are on a silver basis, would be compelled to look at the London quotations of silver as cabled to Wall street before a single transaction could be made any day without running the risk of loss.

In India it is the same as in Japan. The rupee originally was worth 30 or 32 cents; today it is approximately worth 20 or 22 cents, and some days it is down to 20 cents or up to 24 cents. Prices there for food products are no higher now than before the decline in silver took place, they being governed by the size of the crops, dependent upon the quantity of rain that falls during the wet season. Railway fares are the same, and the price of an ocean passage to England is invariably the same number of rupees. The railroad and the steamship companies cannot raise their rates, but the traveler who comes from a gold standard country can buy his passage for just about one-half what was formally charged.

A good coachman can be had in Bombay for 10 rupees, or, say, $3.20, per month, and an excellent house servant and courier for 1 rupee, or 32 cents per day, with an allowance of 4 annas, or 8 cents, a day for his food, and those house servants constitute the highest paid class of labor in India. These servants are always men, and they commence their day's duties by bringing their master's "chota hasri," or early breakfast, at 7 o'clock in the morning. They help you dress and then proceed to wait upon the table, act as interpreter during your ride, brush your clothes or pipe clay your topee hat when you return and follow you around like a faithful dog on every occasion, pack your trunk, keep off the horde of beggars that hourly annoy you, and when at night you retire they curl themselves up in their blankets and sleep on the mat outside your door, ready to answer your call. This is a fair example of the best paid class of native labor in India.

The English soldiers in India, of whom there are 100,000 and over, bitterly complain that their wages, as now received in rupees, will not permit them to keep their families in England as they used to do before the depreciation took place, and are loudly clamoring for a compensation allowance to make their depreciated wages equivalent to what they formerly received. They claim that while they are paid the same number of rupees per month as formerly, yet it will buy in England only one-half of what it used to buy. This is exactly what would occur to every salaried man, woman or child in this country if the free coinage of silver policy prevailed. Salaries might remain the same, but one-half of the ability of those salaries to buy coffee, tea, sugar and all imported articles would be gone.

Last year there was imported into the United States about $780,000,000 worth of products which could be classed as necessaries, and all these things had to be paid for in gold or in exports at gold prices. Now, the price of wheat is governed by the London quotation in Mark lane, consequent upon the supply and crop reports received from the Argentine Republic, India and Russia as well as our west. Now, therefore, if business is disarranged in this country so that there are thousands of men out of work and those who are at work get paid in depreciated currency those men cannot afford to be as large consumers of the farmer's wheat and pork as they would otherwise be. The farmer, therefore, would then have more of wheat and pork on hand than he now has, and hence, if normal crops prevailed, the price would in all probability decline, as a greater quantity would be offered in Mark lane. Thus he would probably get less for his labor in depreciated currency than he does now, and so have less purchasing power wherewith to buy his coffee, his sugar, his tea and his tobacco, and most of those articles coming from countries that demand gold in payment.—Ernest R. Ackerman in New York Sun.

MR. BRYAN'S RECORD.

Some Facts That Are Worthy of Careful Consideration.

It is a fact which the thinking voter is considering just now, that William J. Bryan does not touch upon the tariff, nor does he refer to the point that his election will mean a continuation of the hard times which have come upon the country as a result of the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—a bill misnamed a measure for revenue, but which produces nothing but a deficit.

Mr. Bryan is eagerly seeking the votes of the farmers, yet on April 7, 1892, he voted in the house in favor of the Springer bill to place wool on the free list, thus striking a blow at every farmer who attempts to diversify his industry by raising sheep. The wool growers of Ohio, of Texas, of the west and southwest, remember this.

On the next day, April 8, 1892, he voted in favor of repealing the duty and admitting free foreign bagging for cotton, machinery for its manufacture, cotton ties and cotton gins. Here he voted against the interest of the workingmen employed in cotton manufacture, or in the building of machinery thereof.

On July 8, 1892, Mr. Bryan voted to reduce the duty on tin plate and to repeal the section of the McKinley law which created the great tin plate industry in the United States. Another blow was then dealt at the workingmen whose votes he now so eagerly seeks!

On May 2, 1892, Mr. Bryan moved to suspend the rules and pass his bill to place binding twine on the free list. He then struck another blow at the workingmen, for hundreds of them found employment in the manufacture of twine. It will not do to say his action was "for the benefit of the farmer," because the price of binding twine is no lower now than it was in 1892. His bill merely gave foreign workmen employment at the expense of the American workmen. It injured the latter, and did not benefit the farmers.

On July 8, 1892, Mr. Bryan voted for the bill to reduce the duty on lead ore, and to discriminate in favor of lead ores containing silver. This bill could not possibly benefit any American workingman. It injured those employed in lead mining and smelting; it injured the men who delve in silver mines. Possibly it helped the men who deal in silver bullion—but certainly not one American workingman.

Mr. Bryan's votes in congress were uniformly in favor of measures whose effect was to reduce the wages of American workingmen, and to diminish the amount of work open to them. He voted to reduce or remove the duties on imported farm products. Is a man who votes steadily to promote foreign interests at the expense of our own to be honored with the highest office in the people's gift, as a reward for such action?

Bryan's votes and his voice have been and are in favor of cheap labor and cheap money—for free trade and free silver.

BRITISH MINE OWNERS.

Their Probable Profit If the Silver Agitation Should Succeed.

STOCKS HELD BY ENGLAND.

World's Product Theirs and They Would Gain by Free Coinage.

SOME BRITISH EMISSARIES.

Edward Atkinson Wants to Know Whether the Permanent Silver Lobby of Able and Unscrupulous Men Have Been Paid to Work in Washington These Many Years with British Silver.—A Pertinent Query Bearing Upon the Present Campaign.

British owners now hold a large part of the silver stocks of this country, which produce about 50,000,000 ounces of silver a year. British owners now hold nearly all the other productive silver mines of the world—in Australia, Mexico, South America, and elsewhere. Their product, aside from mines in this country, is $125,000,000 ounces a year. The whole silver product comes to 175,000,000 ounces, and is increasing at recent prices. Its bullion value is $115,500,000. The value to which the silvercrat party proposes to raise it by a force bill is $225,750,000. Difference, or additional profit, $110,200,000 a year on the present increasing product. That profit is the motive force of the silvercrat party, three-fourths or more in the British interest. The increase of this mostly British product did not stop when the market price went below 50 cents on a dollar in gold. Why should it? On the official report of the Broken Hill mine of New South Wales, belonging to British owners, it makes 12,000,000 ounces a year, besides a lot of lead, copper and gold.

At the market price of silver bullion it has paid its British stockholders in eight years, on a capital of less than $2,000,000, over $40,000,000 in profits, of which over $35,000,000 was in gold coin, the rest in stocks. The silvercrat party, under the direction of Mr. F. G. Newlands, of Nevada, the leader, and Mr. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the follower, proposes to double the market value of that bullion. That would give the British owners of the Broken Hill mine an added profit on that one mine, in gold, of more than $10,000,000 a year. That mine produces only 15 per cent. of the world's product, which is mostly British. About an equal profit would fall to the rest of the silver mines, mostly British. Here are two or three little sums for Messrs. Newlands and Bryan to do:

The British Would Profit.

Question 1.—If we, acting on behalf of the silvercrat party, can raise the price of the 12,000,000 ounces of silver from the Broken Hill mine from 66 cents to $1.29 per ounce, how much profit shall we, "incidentally," make for the British owners?

Answer 1.—$1.29 minus 66 cents equals 63 cents; 12,000,000 ounces multiplied by 63 cents equals $7,560,000.

Question 2.—If we raise the price of the rest of the silver bullion product of 163,000,000 ounces, mostly British, from 66 cents to $1.29 an ounce, how much additional profit shall we "incidentally" take out of the pockets of the American workman and put into the pockets of the silvercrats, mostly British?

Answer 2.—$1.29 minus 66 equals 63 cents; 163,000,000 ounces multiplied by 63 cents equals $102,690,000.

Question 3.—If the British owners of the Broken Hill mine have made $40,000,000 on 12,000,000 ounces in eight years at the market rate of silver, how much will the mostly British owners make in the next eight years on 175,000,000 ounces a year at $1.29 an ounce, when we have secured their force bill to bring the value of the silver bullion of the world up to that price?

Answer.—Mr. Bryan is now "incidentally" figuring this out, and will give the answer in his next speech.

Mr. Bryan says that these "incidental" (see the last part of his address in New York) profits must not prevent the voters of this country from supporting the silvercrat party. Mr. Bryan goes about the country like a small roaring lion braying about British bankers, and alleging that his opponents are subjecting the money system of this country to British influences. If that sort of talk is taken out of his speeches, what is there left?

Now, if the silvercrat orators regard this sort of sauce suitable for the geese whom they expect to drive, may not a sauce of British silver be rightly served to that kind of gander?

If the whole body of persons who are in good repute in this country to whom have been delegated the highest positions of trust in the custody of the great enterprises of this country, as well as all the conduct of life insurance companies, savings banks, and the like, are actuated by British influence in their efforts to keep the savings of the people as good as British gold, what shall be said of the silvercrats of evil repute who are trying to debase the American dollar to the level of the Mexican dollar and to reduce American wages to the rates of Mexican wages?

British Silver Emissaries.

Is their motive to be attributed to British silver?

Under what influence have sudden conversions been worked in Massachusetts?

Under what influence have the bosses of the political machines been led from the true Democratic party to the silvercratic party?

Has the permanent silver lobby of able and unscrupulous men been paid to work in Washington these many years with British silver?

Who got up the book of lies entitled "Coin's Financial School" and spread it by millions over the country?

Have British emissaries been working for years for the "incidental" issues (see Mr. Bryan) profits of the British silver interest?

Let these silvercrat traducers who prate about British gold and British influence in support of the credit and honor of this nation take warning lest British silver and its influence be brought home to themselves to their own discredit and dishonor.

What Daniel Webster said or a similar body of cheap money men sixty years ago fits this case, with the change of two words, which I have put in brackets:

"He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves, and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble, which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Did irredemable bank paper [silver dollars] ever enrich the laborious? Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashiness of daring speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor."—Edward Atkinson in New York Times.

ANDREW JACKSON'S EIGHTH ANNUAL MESSAGE.

"A depreciation of the currency is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing."

The Pensioner's Dollar.

You say you want a little about the old soldiers. Well, my friends, the crisis which is approaching now, the question before the country now, appeals to the old soldier as much as it did in 1861. I am not afraid that any man who has risked his life in his nation's behalf is going to be influenced by the arguments that are addressed to the soldiers now by the financiers, etc., etc.—Mr. Bryan, at Milwaukee, Sept. 5.

Not one word in answer to the question whether the purchasing power of the monthly pension payments to 970,000 pensioners would be reduced by the free coinage of 16 to 1 silver dollars. Not a word as to the effect upon pension payments hereafter, of the "extermination" of the 200 cent dollar" because it is worth too much and buys too much.

We do not assume that veteran soldiers are thinking of nothing but pensions, but they should compel Mr. Bryan to say frankly what would be the effect of free coinage upon the pensioner's dollar. Make him answer the question one way or the other. A frank answer would be interesting to many other persons in addition to those whose names are on the pension rolls.

Bryan's Bad Taste.

For a man of his reputed culture Mr. Bryan at times shows a wonderful lack of good sense and good taste. This feature crops out in every speech he makes. His declaration that the Creator did not use any superior kind of mud when he made financiers is a case in point. Such a statement offends not only our sense of decency, but of reverence. Even a nonreligious man turns from such irreverence with disgust. But it seems to be Mr. Bryan's nature to say such things. It is also in accord with the idea that dominates him to array the poor against the well to do. Is such the kind of a man the American people desire to set in the chair of Washington and Adams and Harrison?—Hollidaysburg Register.

—Abram S. Hewitt proposes to vote direct for McKinley and honest money. He is not going to waste his vote on a third ticket.

THOMAS JEFFERSON not only insisted that the dollar, whether of gold or silver, should contain a dollar's worth of metal—the amount to be determined by the market prices—but he went further. He had an inborn, honest detestation of the coin clipping methods by which governments had sought to defraud the governed. He denied the right of congress to debase the coin by a reduction in the value.

AN INVISIBLE THING.

Some years ago, in company with Captain Hill, of the Union Army, I determined to take a trip through the northwestern part of South America and spend a few months in visiting the country where a dozen volcanoes may be seen at one time.

We visited Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Pinchincha and others and then went on to see the wonderful lava bed of Cayambi, 10 miles long and at least 500 feet deep.

While at the latter place we learned of an old monastery which, so tradition has it, was deserted at the eruption of Cayambi in 1691. We determined to see it. It lies way up the mountain side, 14,000 feet above sea level, and was accessible only by the most tortuous of bridle paths it had ever been my fortune to travel over. However, with the assistance of a guide secured at the small mountain village at which we were staying, the ascent was successfully made.

At the close of the second day our tired mules turned the bend in the steep mountain path, and there before us lay the ruins of the old convent toward which we had been climbing for two days, hardly distinguishable from the rough and ragged cliffs and rock heaps appearing on every hand.

We dismounted and sent the guide forward with the beasts and luggage. When we reached the convent gate, the guide was talking to an old man, who at once made a place for us. The old fellow was bent and wrinkled, the skin of his face looking like an old piece of parchment which had been put aside after fruitless attempt to smooth it out. He must have been at least 100 years old.

We asked if we might spend the night there, after telling him the object with which the journey had been made.

From his reply we made out that no one had lived in the convent for nearly 200 years, but about twenty years before a party of travelers had visited there and had remained a few weeks sketching and hunting and that they had occupied the rooms at the south end, which were then in better condition than others. All the rooms had long since become roofless except these, which were directly underneath the low tower.

On our signifying our willingness to be shown the rooms in the old convent, the old man went to his hut and brought out a rude wax taper, and without a word led the way to the north end of the ruin, where I made out a massive black door which opened inward. Entering, he lighted his primitive cadine turned to the left and led the way down a stone floored corridor which the cobwebs made almost impassable.

At last our pilot came to a stand at the last doorway, the door, remarkably well preserved, standing half open. As we entered a monster bat whisked past my head, then another and another. Doubtless they had been interrupted in their nocturnal forage.

Inside the little room there was a little rude rustic cot frame made of poles with the bark still on—the only furniture of any description. The window a square hole, was closed with iron bars almost rusted away. Instead of panes of glass the spiders had substituted a network which almost shut out the stars.

Communicating with this cell by means of a short passageway, nearly closed up with rubbish, was another room differing in no essential point from the first, except, perhaps, that it was, if possible, more dusty and cobwebby.

We informed the old man that we would spend the night in these old rooms. He looked at us a moment as if astonished; then shook his head and muttered something which I took to mean "God keep you safe." He set the candle down on the floor and left us to ourselves.

We lit our cigars and sat down on the pile of blankets, etc., which we had brought in with us and carried into the inner room, and entered into conversation. But a strange perversity dominated the current of our thoughts. Insensibly we yielded to the occult force that swayed us and indulged in gloomy speculation.

After some time spent in this sort of conversation we retired to rest, the captain going out into the outer room and I remained where I was, after an unsuccessful attempt to remove the cot frame from the inner room to the outer. I spread my blankets on the cot frame and closed the door of my cell, which creaked on its old rusty hinges with a noise unearthly. It would not entirely close, so I worked it back and forth until all the rust dropped off and it shut quite easily, making scarcely a sound. I shot the bolt, taking no notice in the feeble light whether or not there was a loop to receive it.

For a time I felt much easier that the door was fast and lay down and drew the blankets up around me. I had just begun to feel drowsy when a slight noise startled me and I sat up.

The door stood open!

My blood seemed to freeze in my veins. My heart stood still; then it started to beat so rapidly that I could hardly breathe. I had surely closed and bolted the door, yet there it was open, as I could make out by the dim light from the cobweb curtained window. As the cooling perspiration broke out at every pore I realized that I had been thoroughly frightened. I jumped up and closed the door again and then wrapped myself up in my blanket.

The room was in darkness except for a gray streak from the window. I tried to go to sleep, but in vain. Sleep had entirely fled. I desperately drew my arm across my eyes as if to shut out even the darkness and tried to think of nothing.

While I was lying still as a corpse, hoping that by a perfect physical inaction I should hasten mental repose an awful incident occurred. A something dropped, as it seemed from the ceiling, plump upon my chest, and the next instant I felt two bony hands encircling my throat, endeavoring to choke me.

I am not naturally a coward and am possed of considerable physical strength. The suddenness of the attack, instead of stunning me, stung every nerve and muscle to its highest tension. My body acted from instinct before my brain had time to realize the terrors of my position. In an instant I wound two muscular arms around the creature and squeezed it with all the strength of despair against my chest, and in a few seconds the bony hands that had fastened on my throat loosened their hold, and I was free to breathe once more.

Then commenced a struggle of awful intensity. Immersed in the most profound darkness, totally ignorant of the nature of the thing by which I was so suddenly attacked, finding my grasp slipping every moment, by reason, it seemed to me, of the entire nakedness of my assailant; bitten with sharp teeth in the shoulders, neck and chest; having every moment to protect my throat against a pair of sinowy, agile hands, which my utmost efforts could not confine—these were a combination of circumstances which required all the strength, skill and courage that I could muster to overcome.

At last, after a silent, deadly, exhausting struggle, I got my assailant under by a series of incredible efforts of strength. Once pinned, with my knee on what I made out to be its chest, I knew myself to be the victor. As I rested for a moment to catch my breath, I heard the creature beneath me panting in the darkness and felt the violent throbbing of a heart. It was apparently as exhausted as I was. That was one comfort.

At this moment I remembered that I had removed my leather belt when preparing for rest and had thrown it across the foot of the cot. I reached out my hand in the direction I thought the cot should be. Happily my judgment was not at fault and the first thing my hand grasped was the belt. In a few seconds more I had, after a fashion, pinioned the creature's arms.

I now felt tolerably secure. There was nothing more to be done but to light my taper, and having first seen what my midnight assailant was like arouse my friend. I will confess to being actuated by a certain pride in not giving the alarm before. I wished to make the capture alone and unaided.

Never losing my hold for an instant, I gradually made my way to the place where I had set the candle, then released my grasp with one hand and as quickly as possible under the circumstances struck a match and lighted the candle. Then I turned to look at my prisoner.

I cannot even attempt to give any description of my sensations the instant I looked. I suppose I must have shrieked with terror, but to this day I cannot recall clearly how I behaved. I shudder even now as I think of that awful moment!

I saw absolutely nothing.

Yes, I had one arm clasped around a breathing, panting, corporeal shape, my other hand gripped with all its strength a throat as warm and apparently fleshy as my own, and yet, with this living substance in my grasp, with its body pressed against my own, and all within the circle of illumination of the candle, I beheld literally nothing. Not even an outline—not even a vapor.

I wonder that I did not faint or go mad on the instant. Some wonderful instinct must have sustained me, for instead of loosening my hold on the terrible enigma I seemed to gain an additional strength in my moment of horror and tightened my grasp with such wonderful force that I felt the creature shivering with agony.

Just then the captain rushed into the cell. As soon as he beheld my face—which I suppose must have been an awful sight to look upon—he hastened forward, crying out:

"Great heaven, what has happened?"

"Captain! Captain!" I cried, "come and help me! Oh, this is awful! I have been attacked by something or other, which I have hold of, but can't see it! I can't see it!"

"Frank," whispered the captain, slowly approaching me, "your imagination, with the help of that fiery liquor we brought from the village, has been playing you a trick."

"I swear to you, captain, that this is no vision," I answered in the same low tone. "Don't you see how it shakes my whole body with its struggles? If you don't believe me, convince yourself. Feel it—touch it!"

He advanced and laid his hand on the spot I indicated. A wild cry of horror burst from him. He had felt it.

In a moment he had produced from somewhere about his person a long and strong piece of cord, and the next instant was winding and knotting it about the body of the unseen being that I clasped in my arms.

"Frank," he said in a hoarse, agitated voice—for though he preserved his presence of mind, he was deeply moved—"Frank, it's all safe now. You may let go, old fellow, if you are tired. The thing can't move."

I was utterly exhausted and gladly loosed my hold.

Captain Hill stood holding the ends of the cord that bound the invisible twisted around his hand, while before him, self supporting, as it where, was the cord, laced and interlaced and stretching tightly around a vacant place.

He paused for a moment as though trying to decide what was best to be done, and then, suddenly bending over, he lifted the thing in his arms and dropped it with a gesture of disgust on the cot. There was a dull sound of a heavy body alighting on the not soft covered couch, and the strong frame work creaked and trembled. A deep impression marked itself distinctly on the coverings.

We remained silent for some time, listening to the low, irregular breathing of the creature on the cot and watching the rustle of the blankets as it impatiently struggled to free itself of confinement. Then Hill spoke:

"Frank, this is awful."

"Yes, awful."

"But not unaccountable

"Not unaccountable; What do you mean? Such a thing has never before occurred since the creation of man. God grant that I am not mad and that this is not an insane fantasy!"

"Let us reason a little, Frank. Here is a solid body which we touch, but we cannot see. The fact is so unusual that it strikes us with terror. Is there no parallel, though, for such a phenomenon? Take a piece of pure glass. It is tangible and transparent. A certain chemical coarseness is all that prevents its being so utterly transparent as to be totally invisible. It is not theoretically impossible, mind you, to make a glass which shall not reflect a single ray of light—a glass so pure and homogeneous in its atoms that the rays from the sun will pass through it as they do through the air, refracted but not reflected. We do not see the air but yet we feel it."

That's all very well, captain; but there are inanimate substances. Glass does not breathe, air does not breathe. This thing has a heart that palpitates—a will that moves it—lungs that play and inspire and respire."

You forget the phenomena of which we have so often heard of late," answered the captain gravely. "At the meetings called spirit circles, invisible hands have been thrust into the hands of those persons around the table—warm fleshy hands that seem to pulsate with mortal life."

"What! Do you think then, that this thing is—

"I don't know what it is," was the solemn reply, "but please the gods, I will with your assistance, thoroughly investigate it."

The next morning the captain and I racked our brains to discover some means by which we might get some idea of the shape and general appearance of the enigma. As well as we could make out by passing our hands over the creature's form, its outlines and lineaments were human. There was a round smooth head, without hair; a nose which however, was but little elevated above the cheeks; a mouth and hands and feet like those of a boy.

A happy thought struck me. We would take a plaster of paris cast of it. This would give us the solid figure and satisfiy all our wishes.

But how to do it? The movements of the creature would disturb the setting of the plastic covering and distort the mold.

Another thought. Why not give it chloroform? The thing had respiratory organs. That was evident by its breathing. Once reduced to a state of insensibility, we could do with it as we would.

This was no sooner thought of than it was agreed to and the guide dispatched to the village for chloroform and the necessary materials for taking a plaster cast and with strict injunctions to waste no time in going or returning.

At noon of the fourth day he returned with the materials ordered. Five minutes thereafter we were enabled to remove the fetters from the creatures body, and the captain was busily engaged in covering the insensible form with the most clay. In 15 minutes more we had a mold, and before evening a rough facsimile of the mystery.

It was shaped like a man—distorted, uncouth and horrible—but still a man.

It was small—not over 4 feet 6 inches in hight—and its limbs revealed a muscular development that was without a parallel. Its face surpassed in hideousness any thing I had ever seen. It was the physiognomy of what I should fancy a ghoul might be. It looked as if it was capable of feeding on human flesh!

Having satisfied our curiosity, it became a question what was to be done with our enigma. It was impossible that we should take such a horror with us on our return to civilization, and we were exceedingly reluctant to turn such an awful being loose on the world again. It was finally decided that we would carry it some distance down the mountain to a small lake and drown it. But fate willed otherwise. We had not covered a quarter of the distance to the lake, when by some means the cords became loosened, and before we could do anything to prevent it the thing was gone, we knew not where, its leave taking accompanied by a horrid mocking laugh issuing, to all appearance, from the empty air.

We hurried away from the spot and down the mountain as fast as our mules could carry us, and another week saw us on board a steamer whose destination was New York.

For years we kept a close watch on the South American news and so far as we could learn the horrible freak of nature, whose likeness in plaster I still have in my collection of curios, was never again encountered by any one.

Since then I have not visited the northwestern portion of our sister continent, for I have no desire for a repetition of that awful occurrence at the ruined monastery on Mount Cayambi.—Exchange.

—There was a crowded house to hear Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, president of the State College, deliver his lectures on observation in Mexico, on his recent trip through that country. He made his lecture instructive in many ways, on the money question he made a convincing argument, in favor of an honest standard. He also gave many interesting historical incidents. He was listened to with wraped attention.

A "Heaven" Keeper Married.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10.—Jacob Schweinfurth, the self-declared "Christ," who has maintained a "heaven" near Rockford, Ill., for several years past and who has large numbers of misguided people among his followers, was married in this city yesterday afternoon to Mary Ann Tuttle, one of the most prominent 'angels.' as the women are termed who have espoused the cause of Schweinfurth.

A Silver Plated Trap.

People who were deceived by the Democratic prostentatione of devotion to the working man in 1892 will hardly walk into the trap set by the same patry in 1896, even though it be silver plated.—Orbisonia Dispatch.

—The Mill Hall brick works which have been idle for six weeks past, started up last Monday. They have more orders on hand than the managers ever held before at any one time, in the history of their business.

—Work on the new Catholic church at Phillipsburg, is being pushed along vigorously. If the weather remains favorable the brick work will be finished in a short time.

BRYAN, in one of his recent speeches has much to say of the "peasantry" of the country. How does the intelligent laborers of this country like being placed on a level with the labor of Europe by a candidate who is posing as the friend of labor. Webster defines peasantry as the "lowest class of tillers of the soil."

—The Gold Democrats talk of starting a paper in Bellefonte for the campaign, to be called "The Jeffersonian."

"A Bicycle Built for Two."

BattleAx PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

BELLEFONTE Sept., 14th 1896.

Kind friends and lovers of christian education. Once again we are called upon to solicit your generous patronage to assist in advancing the important cause of christian education, refinement and good citizenship. In view of carrying out this project we have placed in the hands of several of our boys and girls a small card who will present them to you at the same time asking the small contribution of 5 cents to aid Wilberforce University. An institution devoted to preparing young men and women for usefulness in life. Please do not turn them away by saying I have given so much to this or, that but give us and the cause your kind consideration and you will help a people who are earnestly struggling for a higher moral religious and inlectual standing. I am truly yours for the cause.

WM. MILLS, Supt.
of A. M. E. Sunday School.

To Go to Canton.

Arrangements have been made to hold a monster meeting at Canton, Ohio, the home of candidate Wm. McKinley, next Friday, Sept. 18. This great demonstration is to be the opening of the campaign in that state. This morning a dispatch was received from Mr. McKinley, inviting Gov. D. H. Hastings to be one of the speakers, and Mr. Hastings accepted. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, will be the other. The Bellefonte Republican club are making arrangements to attend and will perfect them at their meeting on Wednesday evening.

Noah W. Ream, the forger, an account of whose exploits appeared in this paper last Saturday, has been tracted to Chicago. He would have been captured on landing, had not a false rumor got in circulation here, that he was seen at eight o'clock in the evening by District Attorney William Singer. He bought a ticket at the Bellefonte station, at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon for Chicago, offering in payment for the same the check he got from John Walker. The forgeries were known at nine o'clock that evening; had a telegram then been sent, at once he might have been intercepted. But as we said, the rumor that he was here, diverted the search as it was supposed he was still in the county. The after noon before he went away he purchased at the store of Geo. Bush a kodak and told Mr. Bush, that he was going out to Kansas to take pictures.

Wedding at Boalsburg.

A wedding occurred at the home of Mrs. Dr. Woods, at Boalsburg, Wednesday evening, September 9th, when her daughter, Anna C. Woods, was married to Dr. Thos. C. Glenn, of State College. Rev. Geo. Glenn, of Gettysburg, an uncle of the groom, performed the ceremony.

—Marion Crawford has written a new story especially for The Century. It is called "A Rose of Yesterday," and will begin in the November number and run for six months. The story opens in Lucerne and while it is entirely separate in interest, some of the personages that appear in it will be familiar to readers of "Don Orsino" It is wholly romantic in character.

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Curtin Township Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR:—

I thought I would give you an account of a meeting held here on Saturday evening, Sept. 12. The Popocrat Silverites held a meeting at Mann's school house. There were just twenty voters present, equally divided, ten pronouced Honest Money adherents and ten favorable to the free coinage of silver. The speakers were James Schofield and William Heinle, Esq. Jim was here four years ago and spoke from the same platform. At that time Bnjamin F. Harrison was President of the United States, and peace, prosperity and happiness reigned throughout our land. But the mind that is "not satisfied with the world and all that therein is" wanted the moon for raising potatoes, or in other words, a potato patch, hence wanted and voted for a change.

But I started out to pay my respects to Mr. Schofield's speech four years ago and want to confine myself to it, as it was a stereotype of all their campaign speeches that fall. If the reader will consult his memory he will recall them. Mr. Schofield launched out by spreading a double dose of "blarney" on Curtin township and its indabitants. Looking over his audience he noticed John A. Daley, who was then holding a position in Washington, D. C., under the Federal government, but at that time at home visiting his family, Mr. Schofield said: "If Mr. Daley was on this platform addressing you tonight he would, without doubt, tell you that if Grover Cleveland should be elected the country would go to the dogs; that the mills would shut down; that business would be paralyzed; that the roads would be full of men running hither and thither hunting work, and that women and childen would be in rags crying for bread. But I can assure you, my fellow citizens, that this will not be the case when Cleveland is elected, but on the contrary the farmer, that honest man who gets up in the morning before the sun and works until dewey eve when the stars appear in the firmament, telling him it is time to eat supper, this man shall get one dollar and a quarter for his wheat—for 'wheat is the farmer's gold.' The day laborer, that man who 'earns his bread by the sweat of his face,' God bless him, he shall be rewarded by getting a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half per day for his labor. We will change things at Washington and Mr. Daley will come home and Mr. McCloskey or some other good Democrat from Centre county shall have Mr. Daley's place."

Things were changed at Washington and no Centre county man got Daley's place. A change did come, a sad, deplorable change, indeed. To learn why this sad change came over our beloved country was why these ten Democrats and ten Republicans were present, but they learned nothing.

Mr. Heinle is a good speaker, but having been with the rest of the Pennsylvania Democrats at the Allentown convention, and having voiced the sentiment of Honest Democracy by declaring that gold should be the standard of measurement for money, and being compelled to "eat crow" by declaring for a policy he knows to be wrong, was, on this occasion, up to his neck in water, and could not swim. The only good thing he did say was, "Great God, can we stand four years more of this." The universal verdict, or at least of two-thirds of those who were awake, (at the time the writer counted just nine persons asleep in the house) was, not if we can prevent it. For we will vote for an honest dollar and a chance to earn it—because we do not want your Free Trade, Free Silver, or Free Soup.

LAUREL.

To Offer a Reward of 100 Dollars

for a case of catarrh that cannot be cured, amounts to nothing except to sell the article. Do you know of any such reward being paid? Ely Bros. do not promise rewards in order to sell their well-known "Cream Balm." They offer the most effective medicants, prepared in convenient form to use, which is absolutely free from mercurials or other harmful drugs.

—The epidemic of distemper has broken out among the horses in Nittany valley.

Quadruplet's Mother Dead.

Mrs. O. H. Stickles, mother of the quadruplets born August 28, died a few days ago at Stratford, Conn. Her death was due to typhoid malaria, but the sanitary arrangements and lack of the necessaries of life had a depressing effect upon her.

Her husband was a farmer, poor but thrifty, whose ten years of married life had brought to him a large family, and he was almost unable to provide for them. Twins were born to him a few years ago, and the family gained widespread notoriety lately when Mrs. Stickles gave birth to three girls and a boy. The combined weight of the children was 24 pounds, and it was feared at first that they would not all live. They are flourishing, and daily growing stronger.

The large increase meant a great burden to the poor farmer. The house, while neat, was devoid of many necessities. The children for several days were clothed scantily. The suffering mother received good medical attendance, as did also the children. The little ones, despite all adverse circumstances, continued to gain, while the mother's case slowly developed into serious illness. She failed rapidly until she died. She was 32 years old.

An appeal to Bridgeport citizens for relief for the family has met with only a half-hearted response in money, about $50 having been subscribed. But infant's clothing, linen and other things for the comfort of the quadruplets have poured in upon the household, and the four little ones are warmly clothed.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

—Calvin Horner, of Bellefonte, who was arrested last week as an accomplice of William P. Maize, accused of extortion by the Union News company, was arraigned before Alderman Huff of Altoona last Tuesday September 8. As there was no verdict to show that he had anything whatever to do with the matter, he was discharged.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The success of the Speer N. J. Wine Co., in producing an extra quality of Grape Brandy as marvelous. They rely alone on the grape for body and flavor, and hence there is a wide and growing demand for this Brandy which rivals the old brands of Cognac, France.

Nothing is finer or richer than Speer's Old Climax Brandy and his Old Port, five to fifteen years old. For table use their Clarets, Sauternes, Burgundies and P. J. Sherry are unsurpassed. For the sick room, hospital and Sacramental purposes their Unfermented Grape Juice is reccommended and used by both physicians and divines. Sold by druggists.

Eagles Mere Railroad.

JUNE 15, 1896.

NORTHWARD						SOUTHWARD				
Eagles Mere Express.	Eagles Mere Flyer.	Eagles Mere Mail	Chautauqua Express	Stations		New York Express	Williamsport Accomodation	Philadelphia Flyer	Night Line
A.M	A.M	A.M	P.M	LV.	AR.	P.M	P.M	P.M	A.M
910				N.Y.Lby.St.		600			900
1003	825		1130	....Phila.		508		1012	710
1153	1003			..Reading ..		340		820	500
117	1113			..Tamaqua..		149		700	310
208	147			..Mah. City..		124		637	247
319	1250	805		..Shamokin..		1214		527	135
35	121	850		....Sunbury...		1138		482	1252
409	135	900		....Milton ...		1125		437	1236
413	138	901	A.M	Lewisburg		1122		435	1235
430		1020	742	Will'msport		1011	240	325	1049
510	225	1049	805	....Halls.....		948	200	345	1019
525	237	1100	820	Hughesville		934	144	331	955
541	248	1115	834	.Chamouni..		920	130	318	941
612	329	1146	910	..Scnestown..		854	100	250	910
616	325	1153	915	....Windeck..		845	1055		
631	341	1209	931	Geyelin P'k		829	1039	225	8 29
639	349	1217	939	Keewahdin.		821	1031	218	821
650	400	1228	950	Shanerburg.		810	1020	208	
				Castle Rock		806	1016	205	
700	410	1238	000	Engl's Mere		800	1010	200	800
P.M	P.M	A.M	P	AR.	LV.	A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M

P.M.	A.M	LV.	AR.	P.M
415	1010	Engl's Mere	1000	410
511	1146	..Sonestown..	854	250
620	1255	..Satterfield..	755	145
735	330	..Towanda...	645	1030
810	412	.....Sayre.....	610	1000
	520	.....Ithaca....		830
	640	....Geneva....		700
	825	Wil's Barre		640
	P.M	AR.	LV.	A.M

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No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
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No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
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Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN.				Nov. 18, 1895.		READ UP.		
No. 5	No. 3	No. 1				No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Lv.		Ar.	a m	p.m.	p.m
†7 30	† 3 45	†7 20	Bellefonte			10 10	610	10 04
7 44	3 57	7 34	Nigh			9 56	5 57	9 49
7 50	4 03	7 41	Zion			9 50	5 51	9 43
7 55	4 08	7 46	Hecla Park			9 45	5 46	9 38
7 57	4 10	7 48	Dunkles			9 43	5 44	9 36
8 01	4 14	7 52	Hublersburg			9 39	5 40	9 32
8 05	4 18	7 56	Snydertown			9 35	5 37	9 28
8 07	4 20	7 58	Nittany			9 33	5 35	9 25
8 09	4 22	8 00	Huston			9 31	5 33	9 23
8 11	4 24	8 02	Lamar			9 29	5 31	9 21
8 13	4 26	8 04	Clintondale			9 26	5 29	9 19
8 19	4 31	8 09	Krider's S'n'g			9 21	5 24	9 14
8 25	4 37	8 16	Mackeyville			9 15	5 18	9 08
8 32	4 43	8 23	Cedar Springs			9 09	5 12	9 01
8 34	4 45	8 25	Salona			9 07	5 11	8 59
8 40	4 50	8 30	Mill Hall			†9 01	† 5 05	†8 53
p.m	p.m.	a.m.	Ar.		Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore			4 30		7 55
†10 05	9 55	Arr	WM'PORT		Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	WM'PORT		Arr	2 40		†6 45
5 08	7 10		PHILA			†8 35		†11 39
			Atlantic City					
6 45			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)			†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)					†7 30
p. m.	a. m.		Ar.		Lv.	a. m		p. m.

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BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

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WILLIAM C. ARNOLD.
Of Clearfield County.
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JESSE CLEAVER.
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DR. M. J. LOCKE.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building Chicago.

—The two party committees in Allegheny County are trying to arrange to open the campaign with a joint discussion but the Bryan committee doesn't want to discuss free trade.

It may be worthy of remark that none of the enterprising gentlemen who earn their livlihood by backing their convictions with their money have yet been observed to lay any offers on Bryan.

Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's true remedy for constipation and kindred ills. It acts directly on the bowels, the liver, the skin and while clensing the blood imparts strength to the digestive organs.

It is reported that Albert Barr, who holds an important Federal office in Pittsburg, is about to resign, since he no longer supports the Cleveland administration and has allied himself with its Populistic enemies.

—Bryan's record in Congress as a free trader, one who declares the Wilson bill did not go far enough for him, is having a strong influence in Pennsylvania. It is notable that the Bryan newspapers decline to discuss the matter. They can no longer cheat the people on that question, and so they want to cheat them on silver, which is quite as bad.

—On Wednesday and Thursday of next week the survivors of the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will meet in Lock Haven for their ninth annual reunion. The regiment is popularly known as Governor Hoyt's command. While not the organizer nor the original commander of the regiment, Henry M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, who afterwards was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, was Colonel of the Fifty-second throughout the greater part of its career at the front, and thus it is now known as his command.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14th 1896.

Who will muzzle Tom Watson? That is just now the question of questions at every secret conclave held at popocratic headquarters. Watson is as autocratic in all his dealings with the members of the populist National Committee as Bryan is with the members of the democratic committee, and his demand that Sewall be taken off the Bryan ticket to make room for him has reached a stage where it can no longer be ignored. The popocratic managers have got to do something very soon, and they are at a loss to choose. Their original intention was to bunco Watson, and there is reason to believe that Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, was a party to that intention; but Watson has succeeded in stirring up the populists in portions of the South and West to such an extent that the popocrats have lost their nerve and are in doubt about what to do, and bets have been made that they will wind up by throwing Sewall overboard. They would probably have done so before now, if they did not hope for a lot of Sewall's money, and if they had not been afraid of its effect in the East. After the New York Convention meets, this week, the last fear will not count. They know that they haven't a ghost of a chance to carry an Eastern state, but they want the moral effect in other states of a declaration in favor of Bryan and Sewall, by the New York Democratic Convention.

Good news continues to be about the only kind received at the Republican head quarters. It comes from every section and indicates that the reaction against the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by this Government is steadily becoming stronger, even in states into which the republican managers have sent neither literature nor speakers because they believe them hopelessly given up to free silver sentiment. This is, of course, pleasing, but no rainbow chasing is being done by republicans; their efforts are being confined to states to which they have a reasonable right to believe can be carried by McKinley and Hobart.

The calm, dispassionate, legal-like, open letter which Attorney General Harmon made public several days ago is by far the most important utterance that has come from the administration, against Bryan's anarchistic tendencies, not excepting the letter from Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Harmons letter deals exclusively with that clause of the Chicago platform declaring against what it termed Federal interference in local affairs, which everybody knows to have been aimed at Mr. Cleveland's prompt supression of the interference with the U. S. mail by the railroad rioters at Chicago the most creditable thing in his administration, and with Mr. H—'s pledge not to do likewise should the become President and a similar state of affairs be brought about again. The following words of Attorney General Harmon are worthy of the careful study of every good citizen, regardless of party: "This inimy judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question or any other question now before the people, grave as they all are. Our form of government may survive a wrong decision of those questions, and the people, may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but if the President has deliberately disregarded the instrument upon which the Union is founded, by supplanting the authority of a sovereign state by armed force, a precedent has been made which threatens our form of government while, if a candidate for President may properly pledge himself in advance, as Mr. Bryan has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority and enforce the laws of the United States, unless and until the officers of another government request or consent, then we really have no federal government, for a Government which is not entirely free to use force to protest and maintain itself in the discharge of its own proper functions, is no government at all." Mr. Harmon also quotes the resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Daniels, of Va., who presided over the Chicago Convention, voted for that platform and who is now on a stump for Bryan, indorsing in the strongest language the President's action in suppressing the railroad riots.

When an alleged Democratic State convention puts Populist candidates for electors in the place of such Democrats as William M. Singerly, Jas. Denton Hancock, Samuel Dickson and John M. Hinckson, there is no need for comment. Nor can such a convention justly claim to be Democratic.

—William Stoiber, the newest Colorado millionaire, has his wife for a business partner.

Col. B. F Havens, of Terre Haute, Ind., has written a letter to a Washington friend on the political situation in that state, which he has unusually good opportunities to be familiar with, closing with this positive assertion: "I regard Indiana safe against all comers for McKinley."

The subsiding of the officials organ of the Knights of Labor, published at Washington, by the popocrats recalls the subsiding of the official organ of the Farmer's Alliance by the Democratic National Committee in 1892. The journal of the K. of L. is now being widely distributed just as the F. A. paper was then, and the result may be as fatal to the K. of L. paper as it was to the F. A., paper which died long ago.

Maine Election.

Portland Me., Sept. 14.—The campaign which culminated to-day in the greatest Republican victory recorded in this state, has been the most active known for years upon both sides. It has been a speaking campaign almost entirely and the entire state has been well covered. There were five candidates for the office of governor, the only state officer chosen by the people, all others being chosen by the legislature.

The name of one of these, Wm. H. Clifford, of Portland, the nominee of the sound money democrats, was not on the official ballot, and those voting for him were obliged to write his name upon their ballots. The other candidates were: Hon. Llewellyn Powers, of Boulton, republican; Hon. Melvin P. Frank, of Portland, democrat; Ammi S. Ladd, of Calais, prohibitionist, and Luther C. Bateman, of Auburn, populist.

Congressmen, county officers, state senators and representatives to the legislature were also elected. The average estimate of the republican plurality for governor was 25,000 to 28,000, as compared with about 39,000 in 1894 and 12,500 in 1892, but the vote of to-day throughout the state was larger than anticipated and the majority of Powers, the republican candidate, is larger than the most enthusiastic republican dared predict, the latest returns indicating that it will reach nearly 50,000. In nearly every county the county officers are republican by much larger pluralities than ever before known and in some counties no candidates were put in the field by the democrats.

In all four of the congressional districts the present members were re-elected with increased pluralities.

In the First district Reed's plurality will be something over 10,000 as against 8,185 two years ago, while Congressmen Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle will go back to the next congress with a much larger vote than two years ago.

Two hundred and fifty towns give Powers 56,306, Frank 22,206, Clifford 472, scattering 2,986. Power's plurality 34,100.

The same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves 47,425, Johnson 20,348, scattering 5,432. Cleaves' plurality 27,077. Republican gain in plurality 7,023.

HOW SPEAKER REED RAN.

Figures from the First district for congressman are not yet complete but so far as received indicate that Thos. B. Reed has 11,000 plurality or more over Staples, democrat. This is a gain of over 3,000 and probably the gain will grow larger as the figures still come in. It looks like 50,000 plurality for the republican state ticket.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

With the heads of the various Federal offices opposed to Bryan and supporting the Indianapolis ticket there will be no campaign contributions to speak of. The silver mine owners will have to put up.

A Failure in Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 14.—To-day the H. H. Lane Manufacturing company, makers of Juniata bicycles, made an assignment with liabilities at $8,000 and assets $5,000. John R. Flenner was appointed assignee.

Flowers flourish in the **Sunlight**, which brightens and gladdens everyone, and

Sunlight Soap

cheers up the tired housewife by relieving her of the terrors of the old time "wash day," bringing brightness and comfort into the home and making her happy and cheerful.

Less labor
Greater comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Streets, New York.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Well Done Maine.

The hypnotized democracy will not be pleased with the news from Maine this morning. But every sound money democrat in the land and every republican who has not become entangled in the meshes of the silver mine owners will rejoice that the state of Blaine has maintained a steady front and by her plurality of not less than 45,000 for the republican candidates demonstrated that her stalwart sons have no sympathy to waste upon any party whose chief candidate is endeavoring to win votes by appealing to the spite of discontent.

The average republican plurality in the election for governor from 1880 to 1894 was a little over 16,000. In 1892 the plurality was 12,522. 1894 it rose to over 38,000, a phenomenal vote caused by the general disgust at the imbecility of the democratic congress and executive. It was expected by the democratic managers that the plurality would be reduced to 10,000 and the republicans did not claim over 25,000. The chances are that their estimate will be almost or quite double. And there is only one reason for it; The people of Maine have no further use for the free trade, free silver democracy.

Now for Pennsylvania. Now for Centre county. Let us give William C. Arnold for congress, a larger majority than he ever had before. Let us call up a good majority for our whole county ticket, and show the state and country that we are in favor of honest money and good government.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discover of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it *To-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Connecticut is harvesting one of the finest tobacco crops ever raised in the state. They lack the Cuban climate in Yankeeland, but are blessed with what is far better, a free and enlightened government.

Note of Warning.

Indigestion produces inflamation and ulceration of the stomach, and these are the exciting cause of so many deaths from cancer of the stomach. South American Nervine is the most momentous cure for stomach troubles the world ever saw. There is no case of indigestion and stomach weakness which it will not cure. A sound stomach is never affected by cancerous growths. Save yourself by using this renowned cure which never disappoints. Sold by F. P. Green druggist, Bellefonte, Pa. [29-1y.

It would be mighty hard to disprove the epigram in General Harrison's New York speech to the effect that "business never was disturbed by the prospects of Republican success."

Less than two months ago Chairman W. F. Harrity was the boss of the Pennsylvania Democracy. But things are different since the Bryanites assumed control and Mr. Harrity had to take a rear seat.

The Republicans are not yet claiming Texas, but they stand a better chance of carrying it than the Democrats do of carrying Illinois, for instance.

Fitzsimmons has challenged Corbett to another joint debate, and the latter has promptly accepted, so that the pugilistic season will soon be in full swing.

Maine excels in two things—putting up sardines and putting down the small-fry silver fish.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

—Ex-Empress Eugenie bathes in milk every morning.

An Exciting Runaway.

Monday at about the hour of noon a man accompanied by a lady and driving a two horse wagon, stopped at the cider mill of Adam Hazel, at Axe Mann, and inquired the way to the home of John Rishel of Benner township, as he wanted to buy seed wheat from him. Mr. Hazel was about to reply and direct his questioner as he saw Mr. Rishel passing by. The man stopped Rishel and made his business known. Mr. Rishel told him; he could have the wheat and started towards home, followed by the man and woman in the two horse wagon. The noise made by the team behind, excited Mr. Rishels horse, which started at a lively pace along the road, past the Axe works dam. He allowed it to go a short distance, but the animal went faster and faster, until it was evident he was getting unmanageable; finally the hold back strap broke and the driver attempted to check the now furious animal, by turning it into the fence, at the side of the road, in doing this the buggy was overturned. The occupant remaining underneath, was dragged a few rods, when the horse turned square around and started back towards the wagon, that was following. The man behind whose name we have been unable to learn; handed the reins to the lady, and went to the assistance of Mr. Rishel, but before he reached him; Mr. Rishel had succeeded in getting out of his dangerous position, and lay bruised and bleeding in the road. His horse with the buggy dragging on its side, went on past the lady with her team. Her horses became frightened and run down over the bank into dam, (the water there is drawn off) overturned the wagon, the woman was thrown off and her wrist was dislocated. The horses run towards the breast of the dam but before they reached there came in contract with a pile of wood, which stopped them. The wagon was dragging on its side, had there been no obstruction to their passage, they would have gone over the breast of the dam, where they would have been drowned. Mr. Rishels horse, went on towards the cider mill and was caught by Adam Hazel, who secured him; and hastened to the assistance of the injured persons. Mr. Rishel was taken into a house nearby. He has about a dozen severe cuts and bruises on his head; one place the scalp and hair, are taken off half as big as a mans hand. He complains of severe pain in his breast, shortly after he was taken home. He nearly fainted when helped into the carriage. Dr. P. S. Fisher of Zion, was called, he pronounces the hurts in his head as not dangerous; although they will be very painful. The injury in his breast he fears may be more serious; but is unable to determine as to that, until he has time to get over the shock. Mr. Rishel is one of the most prosperous farmers in Centre county and has acquired considerable property. He is a man about 60 years old has always enjoyed good health; and at time of the accident was strong and vigorous.

Taught a Dog to Sing.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

John Porter a New York Central engineer, has a dog he is teaching to sing. Roger, the dog, has been trained to perform every time a member of the Porter family opens a piano. In showing off the other day he kept time to the accompaniment. His style of singing was by yelping in time to the notes played on the instrument. When it ran soft and low, his voice sank almost to a growl; when the notes rose in loud strains Roger pointed his nose to the ceiling and sang a wild, long wail of pathos in such treble as was never heard. When it was all over and the last note of the music had sounded, he wagged his tail and walked around to each one of the company for congratulations.

It was several months ago that the Porters first learned that they sheltered this musical prodigy, and they and their neighbors have been having infinite amusement with him ever since. By dint of all the practice they have given him, Roger has improved vastly. He has learned songs and can distinguish from the first few notes of the accompaniment what selection is expected of him, and he sings them with all the feeling that a dog can have, and vastly more than some people seem capable of. There is only one thing that will stop him in the middle of a song, and that is to be laughed at. If he is laughed at he stops short, goes back under the piano and stares contemptuously at the illmannered people until they leave him.

New Species for Counterfeiting.

The U. S. secret services officials are quietly advising merchants and others to watch the $10 bills that pass them. The "Martha Washington" and "Straton" $1 and the 'Windom' and "McPherson" $2 silver Certificates are being raised to $10 bills and only the closest scrutiny of figures will detect the counterfeit.

Canada is commendably slow in some respects. The number of divorces granted in the Dominion during the last twenty years was 116, an average of less than six a year. It is divorce and not marriage that is a failure over the border.

Instead of sending the Bancroft, with her four guns, to the Boephorus, a couple of lively colored men with razors would create a deeper impression on the sultan.

Foul breath is a discourager of affection. There are more reasons than one for this. Foul breath is always an indication of poor health—bad digestion. To bad digestion is traceable almost all human ills. It is the starting point of many very serious maladies. Upon the healthy action of the digestive organs, the blood depends for its richness and purity. If digestion stops, poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood—there is no place else for it to go. Before this, the fermented, putrid matter has indicated its presence by making the breath foul, the complexion sallow and muddy, the eyes dull and the head heavy. By and by, the germ infected poisonous matter in the blood causes weakness or inflammation in some part of the body. Then comes rheumatism, scrofula, consumption, liver complaint, kidney trouble and a half a hundred other ills.

The bad breath is a danger signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues. It is a strong statement, but a true one that the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if it is taken in the early stages. It will relieve even the most obstinate cases of long standing.

Send this notice and six cents to cover postage and you will receive from the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., a large book of 160 pages, telling all about the "Golden Medical Discovery" and containing portraits, testimonials and addresses of hundreds of those cured by it.

The Scope of Federal Power.

The service which Attorney General Harmon has rendered the country in exposing the dangers of Mr. Bryan's interpretation of the power of the president in suppressing disturbances in the states is all the more valuable because no man who has held that office has heretofore felt it his duty to criticise the views of a candidate for a high office. Attorney General Harmon explains his action by saying that the attitude which Mr. Bryan has assumed has raised an issue of far more serious import than the question of the currency. And it is because it involves the existence of the Federal government. If the president is denied the authority to enforce the Federal laws, or if a candidate pledges himself that he will leave the enforcement of the Federal laws to state executives and will allow them to be broken because the state official did not do his duty, then the United States is not a government.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Cubans Massacred.

Advices from Havana by the steamer Mascot give the details of a massacre of Cubans in the Matanzas province by the Spaniards under General Molinas.

The butchery occurred on the Las Canas sugar estate. Molinas heard that an insurgent band was camped on the estate and ordered a raid. The insurgents had departed when the Spaniards arrived. Molinas ordered the buildings fired and the Cubans shot as they emerged.

Eighteen men and four women were butchered.

General Weyler seems to have completely lost his head. He is having the leading citizens of Havana arrested by the wholesale because of alleged plotting to have him recalled. The arrests have profoundly stirred Havana.

Fity-one insurgents who were confined in the Cuban Fortress and Morro Castle were shot last Sunday.

A Thousand Canadians to Settle in Brazil.

The steamship Moravia sailed for Rio de Janeiro last Tuesday with a thousand Canadians, who propose to take advantage of the inducements offered by the Brazilian government to settle in that country. They go despite the warnings that have been published pointing out that the country and climate are unsuitable for people from this northern clime. They are English speaking artisans, most of whom are out of work or are discouraged with life in general, and willing to take chances to find something better.

The "Bond Buyer" gives a list of sixty-one cities and counties that have made unsuccessful attempts to sell bonds issued since the nomination of Bryan. These securities aggregated $11,480,256, and were designed to pay for public improvements and provide employment for workingmen. Thus it will be seen that the crusade in favor of free silver locks up capital and does labor a serious injury.

Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild strawberry has been used for forty years and has never yet failed to cure a case of diarrhoea, dysentery, or summer complaint in any of its various forms.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

HOW MAINE HAS VOTED.

Figures of Former Years Show the Magnitude of the Victory.

In September, 1856 the Republican party's first presidential campaign, Maine gave a plurality of 24,540 votes for Fremont, free soil and free men, but Buchanan was elected. In 1880 the hopes of the Republicans of the country, which had been raised by Vermont's plurality of 26,000, were a few days later chilled by the announcement that Plaisted, the fusion Democratic and Greenback candidate, had carried Maine. When November came it was demonstrated that Vermont had been in the current and Maine in the eddy. Four years later, when its idol, Blaine, was a presidential candidate, Maine gave a September plurality of 19,815, the largest ever given since 1868, but Cleveland was inaugurated president.

Both in 1880 and 1884 the local conditions influenced the result in a direction directly opposite to that in which the general trend of opinion was moving. 1876, in 1888 and in 1892, when there were no locally distributing influence of importance, the Maine figures accurately foretold the outcome. In 1876 the Republican plurality fell to 14,960; in 1888 it stood 18,056, and in 1892 it dropped to 12,531, or less than had ever before been given in a presidential year, 1884 alone excepted. In ten September elections in presidential years which have taken place since the organization of the Republican party, its average plurality has been 16,137. The largest Republican vote ever polled was 79,405, in 1888 Four years ago it fell to 65,609.

There was formerly a powerful Greenback element in Maine, which might be expected to have a natural leaning towards the Chicago platform and candidate. The present Republican state ticket is not personally strong. Last and least, one of Mr. Bryan's vice presidential candidates is a resident of the state. Under such circumstances the Republicans are entitled to congratulations.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taen internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonial sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

IT appears that there are now only six surviving army chaplains, viz: Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Dr. J. J. McIntire, of South Dakota; Rev. E. M. Cravath, of Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. H. D. Fisher, of Kansas, and Rev. T. H. Hagerty, of St. Louis. The fact is to be remembered, however, that most of the chaplains were camparatively old men when the war began.

THE situation in the Turkish empire has now reached such an acute stage that a crisis in its affairs seems to be at hand. It is difficult to see how it can be avoided. The Ottoman empire has been in a decline for many years and it may be that another year, at the farthest, will finish it.

IT is a revelation in politics when such Democrats as Bourke Cockran, Daniel E. Sickles, Franz Sigel and others of equal prominence are stumping the country for the Republican candidates.

Wedding Bells.

Tuesday evening at six o'clock, Harry C. Stover, of Hagerstown Md., was united in marriage to Miss Viletti E. Stover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Stover at the residence of the brides parents in this city.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. E. Houshour pastor of the Lutheran church. The house had been splendidly decorated for the occasion, beautiful and fragrant flowers, added to the tasteful surroundings of the happy event. All was gaiety, laughter and joy supreme, when the young couple presented themselves before the man who united them in a bond not to be severed while life shall last. Miss Ohnmacht, presided at the piano and played with matchless skill the wedding march. The bride and groom, were accompanied by Samuel Stover a brother of the bride as best man; assisted by Hall Musser of Altoona, Miss Lulu Stove, a sister of the bride as maid of honor. Miss Helen Stover a little Miss of six summers as flower girl. Frank Stover Jr. and Harry Houshour, lads of eight years as pages.

There were seventy guests present, a "when the music arose with its voluptuous swell, soft eyes looked love, to eyes which spoke again, and all went merry as a marriage bell." A splendid supper had been prepared by the prince of caterer, B. C. Achenbach, to which full justice was done at the proper time. The Undine band was at the scene of the festivities, and enlivened the occasion by rendering several well select ed pieces suitable for the time and place. At half past seven, the bridal pair were driven to the depot, of the Central railroad of Pa., where they were passengers on the train bound for an extended tour. After the trip is over they will settle down to happy married life at Hagerstown Md. The bride is one of Bellefonies fair est daughters. The groom is a young man about 25 years old already established in a prosperous business as a merchant owning a large book stationary and wall paper store at Hagerstown.

There were many beautiful and costly present, presented to the newly married pair. Among the guests from a distance were, Mr. Winton Stover, of New York City a brother of the groom. Hall Musser of Altoona, Mrs. Jonathan Musser, a sister of Mr. Stover, father of the bride, Miss Sallie Yeazle, of Hagers town Md. Mr. and Mrs. John Musser and Mrs. John Krebs, and daughter Inez, of Pine Grove Mills. Mrs. Henry Gingerich and daughter Miss Bertha of Linden Hall. Dr. J. B. Crider of Bucyrus, Ohio. Mrs. Geo. Kaup and daughter Esther, of Boals burg.

The Voyage to Alaska.

James C. Church, the well-known railroad lawyer, has just returned from a journey to Alaska, and is enthusiastic over the beauties of the country and the possibilities of its developments. He talked of his trip to a New York "Tribune" reporter.

"The voyage to Alaska," said Mr. Church, "is almost like sailing through Switzerland, if such a thing were possible. We sailed through an immense archipelago. From Vancouver island to the furthermost point to Alaska there is a maze of islands, and the boat sailed through the winding channels between these islands, coming out into the ocean only twice. The scenery is something magnificent. The land is mountainous, coming sheer down to the water's edge, and as you get further North you find the mountains capped with snow."

The Result in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Sep. 15—Official returns have been received from 70 out of 75 in Arkansas on the state election. Jones, democrat, for governor, receives a plurality of 51,370. His majority is 37,512. In 1894 the same counties voted as follows: Democratic, 69,184; republican 23,800; Populist, 23,326. There is a decided gain this year both for the democrats and republicans. The Populist loss amounts to about 8,000.

AFTER hearing the returns from Maine the Arkansas Democrats will probably amend their returns so as to add ten or twenty thousand to the majority they have been swelling from to time time since their election took place. It no trouble all for them. Don't mention it.

HOME SECRETS.

Bellefonte Mothers Keep Them; but, With a Little Light there Need Be None.

How carefully mother guards the secrets of her boys and girls. At night as she carefully tucks the bed clothes around them she chides and warns that mother will be angry if they repeat last night's offense softly saying to herself, it's only a habit, but I must break them of it. This mother's mistake. The children cannot help it, and sweet, clean, dry beds can be the resting place of every child when it is understood that the cause is not a habit, but a weakness that can be cured. Active life of the little ones tends to weakening the kidneys, and weak kidneys means inability to retain urine. This is a condition, not a habit, and should have the same prompt attention you would give to the marked symptoms of any disease. One of Doan's Kidney Pill taken twice a day and at bed time will strengthen the kidneys of a child, and in a short time there will be no cause to scold for the so-called habit will disappear promptly.

Here's a grateful mother that adds her indorsement to our words.

Mrs. W. E. Bryerton 101 Fourth street says: "My daughter 8 years old had at the age of four, a severe attack of measles. When she recovered, she was left with weak kidneys and the trouble developed into a urinary difficulty. We doctored for it, but made little or no headway Last fall she with other children, ha the typhoid fever. It aggravated it and she complained of her back aching and continually feeling tired. She had little or no control, of the urine while sleeping, in spite of all that the doctors and I could do. It struck me if Doan's Kidney Pills were good for this distressing complaint in adults, they should be for children. and I procured a box. They improved her condition from the start and finally did more for her than all I ever did as well as the doctor. The trouble is gone. Before using the old Quaker remedy, she could not go to Sabbath school. Now I am thankful to say, she can go anywhere."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, mailed to any address on receipt of price, by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Was Killed by Scandal.

A sensational suicide occurred at Altoona last Friday. James Cramer, a young married man of that city, whose wife had suddenly died at the hospital, depressed by grief, went to a coal shed near the house and shot himself through the head. He died in a few moments, before a physician could be summoned. His wife was subject to heart disease and went to the hospital to have some operation performed. On entering the operating room she became frightened at sight of the surgical instruments and dropped dead. A mark was discovered upon her breast and a rumor was circulated that her husband and the lady had had a quarrel; that he had struck her, and that this had caused her death. These rumors came to the ear of the grief-stricken man, causing him great worriment. He said to a friend "I cannot stand this." His friends tried to console him, but the matter weighed upon his mind until he was on the verge of derangement. Friday morning he went up stairs and coming down he met his children as he passed through the house and kissed them; then he went to the coal shed where, soon after, the report of a revolver was heard. Members of the household hurried to the place and found Cramer dead, lying in a pool of blood. Husband and wife will be buried in the same grave. One sad feature of this case is that five small children are left orphans.

To Visit Canton.

The committee in charge of arrangements for sending a Centre county delegation to visit Major McKinley, at Canton, received the following telegram:

Major McKinley can receive your delegation Wednesday, September 30th. S. S. SAXTON, Sec.

The special train will leave Bellefonte some time Tuesday evening, September 29th, and arrive in Canton Wednesday morning. Returning, the train will leave in time to arrive in Bellefonte early Thursday morning. The round trip ticket will be $4.00. All those desiring such should hand their names to the following members of the committee:

HARRY BREW,
S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. D. SOURBECK,
COL. GEO. A. BAYARD,
EDWARD BLANCHARD.

Maine's Large Vote.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

Lewiston, Me., Sep. 15—The Lewiston Journal has received returns from 312 cities, towns and plantations in Maine, which voted Monday, as follows: Powers, Republican, 69,168; Frank, Democrat, 24,345; Bateman, Populist, 1,961; Ladd Prohibition, 489; Clifford, Sound Money Democrat, 519. Last night the returns from 413 towns and cities gives a republican plurity of 41,823. The remaining 188 towns and plantations will increase the plurality to between 45,000 and 50,000. The journal's returns show that the house of representatives will consist of 145 Republicans and 6 Democrats, while the senate is solidly Republican.

SEWALL'S HOME REPUBLICAN.

Bath, Me., Sept.—Bath the home of Arthur Sewall, was never more thoroughly imbued with the republican spirit than she was yesterday. Out of a total of 1,713 votes cast Llellywn Powers had 1,212, while Frank, the silver candidate, had 435.

In Ward 7, Arthur Sewall's ward, Powers had 174 out of 242, while Frank the silver candidate, had but 60.

The total vote for governor here was 1,725. In 1892 it was 1,618 while in Nov. 1892 the presidential vote was a total of 1,738.

Another Railroad in Centre County.

For several years a railroad from Huntingdon to McAlvey's Fort, in Centre county, has been talked of and now the matter has assumed a more definite shape. R. C. Patterson, a capitalist of Omaha, Neb., and a former resident of Shaver's Creek, having consented to take the bonds for the proposed railway from Pine Grove, Centre county, on certain conditions, which are that the railroad be built for $6,000 a mile; that right of way be given, and that continued encouragement be given the enterprise.

Public meetings have been held and the farmers have agreed to give the right of way free, and to give all reasonable assistance until the road is completed. They are now prepared to go to work in earnest, and if the road can be built for $6,000 a mile, as is confidently expected, it will not be long until the connecting link between Huntingdon and the Beech Creek system will be an assured fact.

—There are three significant facts presented by the Havana correspondent of the London "Times" in a recent letter concerning the Cuban out break. In the first place, he points out that the insurrection has gotten beyond the condition of a mere revolt of filibustering chiefs. The death of any of the leaders he believes would have little effect on the rebellion now, since "it is the Cuban population of the island that is in revolt and they will always find men to act as chiefs." Again he shows that there is discontent in the Spanish army, as the Government is four months and a half in arrears with the pay of the officers and men and diseases is harrowing them on all sides. When a discontented, disease-stricken army opposed to a united people the future in Cuba cannot but be bright for the cause of the down trodden. And the United States should see that Spain in its frenzy of desperation shall violate all the ethics of civilization and make a worse than Armenia at our very doors.

An Island for Buffaloes.

The reproduction on a large scale of the almost extinct American bison or buffalo of the plains has been decided upon by Henri Meiner, the millionaire chocolate manufacturer of Paris, and new proprietor of the Island of Anticosti. He has purchased a young buffalo cow, which was for some time kept in captivity by a Quebec dealer in furs, and his agents are now in correspondence with the proprietors of the few remaining private herds of this noble animal, with a view to the purchase of as many possible of them for breeding purposes.

Populists Put up a Straight Ticket.

Louisville, Ky., September 14.—After waiting all day for a fusion proposition from the free silver democratic state central committee, the populist state central committee this evening put out a full Bryan and Watson electoral ticket. According to Chairman Parker, of the Populist committee, this action gives the state to McKinley.

Big Dry Goods House Assigns.

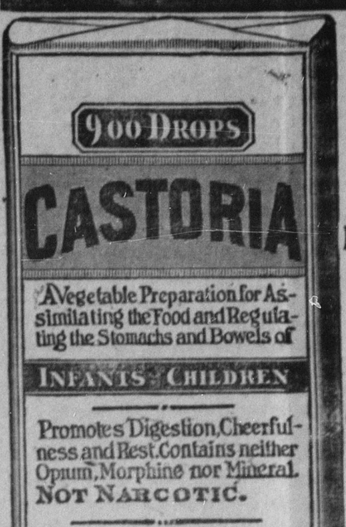
Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Coffin Altemus & Co., the oldest and one of the largest dry goods houses, in this city, as signed to-day to John Lowber Welsh for the benefit of their creditors.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

—"Name twelve animals of the polar regions," said the professor, and the despairing student wrote, "Six seals and six polar bears."

—Subscribe for the Republican.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

"NAME ON EVERY PIECE."

LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

Pastiles, Sherbet, Frappe Creams Tablets Souvenirs.

They are pure healthful Delicious.

For Sale by

GREEN'S PHARMACY,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.

Howard Items.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pletcher were given a royal welcome home on their return from their wedding trip last Friday evening.

Mr. Walter Schenck and Mr. Ed. Gray, of Williamsport, were among those who attended the Schenck Centennial last Thursday. Were they in it? Well I guess! Ask Walter how he likes nursing the boy.

J. B. Mayes and son, proprietors of the Howard and Houserville Marble and Granite Works are hustlers. They keep four men busy all the time. They do the finest kind of work, and it is guaranteed to be right. J. Will. Mayes is manager of the Howard branch. Will is a hustler, an expert wheelman, and a popular young man.

Miss Minnie Thomas, the accomplished daughter of William Thomas, entertained a few of her friends last Friday evening. Singing, dancing, and organ and violin music helped to enliven the occasion. Choice refreshments were served during the evening. All who were present enjoyed themselves immensely.

—Rev. Leonard Weaver, the Evangelist, is making arrangements to visit Philipsburg with his Gospel Tabernacle as soon as he has finished his work in Lock Haven. It is thought he, with his corps of workers, will reach that mountain town about October 20. Philipsburgers are looking for a great work to be done when they get there.

—John P. Swoope, the trapper, of Alexandria, has killed a thousand snakes of all kinds since the first of May. On Thursday of last week he encountered a blacksnake on the road to Rockview, near Alexandria, and killed it with a pole. It measured eleven and a half feet long.—*Huntingdon News.*

—The thirty-sixth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. David H. Barron was celebrated in the First Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg on Sunday. Dr. Barron is the oldest pastor in continuous service in Central Pennsylvania.

Conductor McPherran Killed.

Porter McPherran, a freight conductor on the P. R. R, was instantly killed at Tyrone on Saturday evening. He jumped off his train and struck a fence post, and was knocked back under the wheels, which ran across his breast and cut his body in two. He was a single man and resided at Spruce Creek.

Killed by a Hog.

Last Monday while 9-year-old Herman Alch was playing on the bars of a pigsty on his father's farm near Lancaster he fell inside. The pen contained a vicious Yorkshire hog.

The animal at once attacked the child, and before help arrived had mangled him so that he died.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780 payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

THINACURA

FOR THIN PEOPLE

Are You Thin?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless.

Price, prepaid, $1 per box, 6 for $5.

Pamphlet, "HOW TO GET FAT," free.

The Thinacura Co., 849 Broadway, New York.

The Rochester Business University & National School of Business will send its Catalogue and Circulars free to those who contemplate pursuing a Business or Shorthand Course of Study.

Rochester, N. Y.

A SUCCESSFUL CRIME.

Noah W. Ream of Hublersburg Swindles Bellefonte Business Men.

Noah W. Ream has for the last four years been engaged in running a stave mill at Hublersburg in this county. He is a young man about 30 years of age, an honest looking fellow who had always maintained a reputation for honesty. His family, consisting of a wife and three children, live with her parents at Penn Cave.

Last Tuesday morning, September 8th, he came to town on business, and before he left he had succeeded in making it a very successful business day, to the loss of all with whom he dealt. His first operation was with our genial sheriff, John P. Condo, whom he owed a little bill. He gave the sheriff a forged check for considerable more than the amount of the bill, and received in change the sheriff's check, on which he realized the money. He had also deposited a forged check in the Centre County Bank on the Williamsport Nail and Iron Company, and gave a check of his own to Attorneys J. C. Meyer and Wm. Runkle, drawing on that deposit.

Another operation of the day was with our generous host of the Hagg Hotel, Mr. D. C. Keller. He had been stopping with Mr. Keller and asked him to endorse a check for him so he could get the money on it. The check was on a New York bank and looked all right. Mr. Keller accommodated Mr. Ream and now is out the amount of the check. The check was forged, as Mr. Keller found when he deposited it at the bank.

Ream owed a little bill to John Walker, bookkeeper for McCalmont & Co., a balance on a bicycle, and went to the store to pay it. He offered John a check for a larger sum than the bill was; here again, he received a check from Mr. Walker in exchange. The check he gave Walker, was a forged check on Williamsport Nail and Iron Co. How many others he may have swindled, that day, we have not learned; but it is said that the amount of his operations as detailed above, amount to over five hundred dollars. When he had finished these operations, he departed for parts unknown; the last seen of him was at eight o'clock Tuesday evening. It is perhaps needless to add, that he is very much wanted just now here. His action is a surprise to all who knew him, as he has always been regarded by them as an honest man; and many say he was the last person they would have suspected of such a crime. Of course! the fact that he was well known, being a Centre county boy and doing business here, made it easy to impose his worthless check on our people. They were fairly well executed though; close inspection since, shows that the handwriting and endorsement, were evidently written by the same person. He is a man of medium height, dark mustach, full face, weighs about 160 lbs. He is slow in his ways and in speech. His speech has a german accent, has a peculiar twist of the mouth when he talks, that would at once attract the attention of a stranger.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information furnished to this office that will lead to his arrest

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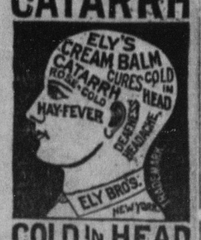
Don't think that your liver needs treating if you are bilious. It don't It's your stomach. That is your stomach is really what caused the biliousness. It has put your liver out of order. See what's the matter with your stomach. Sick stomach poisons liver and then there is trouble.

Shaker's Digestive Cordial cures the stomach and then all's well. That's the case in a nutshell. Shaker's Digestive Cordial has no secret. Formula's on every bottle. But its the simple honest way its made, ingredients of which its composed, that's made it so efficacious. Any real case of indigestion and biliousness can be cured with a few bottles of Shaker's Digestive Cordial. Try it. Sold by all druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

—Imitation goods are gotten up for the ignorant and gullible. The persons able to read and write are not so easily fooled. They will insist that Hires' Rootbeer is handed them, and nothing else 'just as good.' The best imitation is no good, and you know it. Refreshing to campaign paraders.

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane for additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell Gives Relief at once and it will cure.
A particle is applied directly into thenostrils and is agreeeble. Price 50 cents.
Druggists or by mail- ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH


COLD IN HEAD

Read By Miss Rose Jackson of Oberlin O. Yesterday, before the Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church.

How can we stimulate our young people to a greater activity in the missionary work?

Our young people should first be taught the true base or foundation of life, which if properlw taught and learned, there will be a stimulation in every undertaking, profession, calling and work. One should be as thoroughly acquainted with the English branches as possible, and then acquaint himself or herself with the sciences, as well as with all the other higher branches. For how can we Stimulate others to activity if we are not active and prepared or work ourselves? What is more disgusting to young people who attend missionary than to listen to a lot of talk and know that that is the end of it? They never hear anything more until the next meeting. Is that the way to stimulate to activity? No, it requires real work. There There is work to be done everyday. There are those who never attend church or Sunday school or never hear the word of God You could visit their homes, urge them to attend church and Sunday school, and show by your work that you are interested in their welfare and by so doing stimulate others to activity. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in Heaven." Mat. 5: 16. It is not right to talk and not work, as one person said not long since. "Don't do as I do but as I tell you."

To gain knowledge, the Bible which is the instrument of power in all missionary work would be better understood and real stimulation in the cause of missionary would so take hold of the young that he or she would not be satisfied with anything less than the accomplishment of something for those who are in darkness whether at home or abroad. If we would stimulate the young to greater activity in missionary work let us be up and doing ourselves, letus be sure to set the right example that good may follow.

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the power to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all if not more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for swollen, hot, aching or sweating feet.
Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE.
Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

It is customary to give members of the Legislature at least two terms, and it would often prove more advantageous to the people if they returned good members oftener than this. Harry Curtin and P. E. Womelsdorf have made capable and efficient representatives and deserve a second term. They are worthy of, and should receive, the support of every voter in the county.

Aunt Rachael's Bitters.

The undeniable fact that these Bitters are composed in the main of Speer's Wine with Peruvian Bark, Snake Root, etc., analized and reccommended to invalids and the Medical Profession, by the best Chemists in the United States, cannot fail in inspiring confidence in the use of these Malarial Bitters.

—The public schools were closed Friday afternoon, on account of the warm weather.

—We never know the true value of friends. While they live, we are too sentive to their faults; when we have lost hem, we only see their virtues.

—The McKinley and Hobart club of Philipsburg, held another rally Friday evening, this time in the opera house. Congressman W. C. Arnold, who is a candidate for re-election was one of the speakers.

—Eugene Berry, of Beech Breek died Thursday afternoon at half-past one o'clock, aged 27 years. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his early death. He was married four years ago to a daughter of D. W. Schenck of Howard. He has been in feeble health for a long time, afflicted with that scourge of our norther clime consumption. The funeral was held this morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Blair of Blanchard and Rev. J. R. Sechrist of Howard officiating.

SOME EARLY HISTORY

An Account of The Settlement of Huntingdon.

WHY CALLED HUNTINGDON

On The Only River Flowing Eastward From The Alleghenies—The Indian War Path—Principal Route of Travel—Found a Pillow of Stone — By Whom First Mentioned.

The site of the town of Huntingdon was probably known to white people as early as 1740. It was about that year travel began between east and west along the old Indian "war-path," entering the present limits of Huntingdon County by way of Tuscarora Valley and passing the Shade o Death, now Shade Gap, Blacklog, Aughwick, now Shirleysburg, Jack's Narrows, Standing Stone, now Huntingdon, Water Street, Frankstown, and thence across the Allegheny Mountains.

The first travelers of whom we have any account were Indian traders, who carried on a traffic with the native inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and with other Indians at Logstown, on the Ohio river, below Pittsburg. The first of these traders whose name had been transmitted to us "Jack" Armstrong, from whom Jack's Narrows took their name, because he was there murdered in 1744. Other traders were Hugh Crawford, who made an "Improvement" where Huntingdon now stands, in 1753, and George Croghan, who built Fort Shirley, at Aughwick, commanded a company of Indians from that place in Braddock's expedition, became the owner of Crawford's claim and transferred it to Dr. William Smith, in 1766.

These traders and others on coming to the present site of Huntingdon at that early day found a pillar of stone erected by the Indians near the river bank, probably about the foot of Second street. It is first mentioned by Conrad Weiser, provincial agent, who went to the Ohio river, traveling along the "war-path," in 1748, to confer with the Indians and to secure their friendship and alliance. He says in his Journal, on the 18th of August, tha he came within two miles of the Standing Stone. He passed it the next day as he went on westward towards Frankstown, but made no further mention of it. John Harris traveled over the same route in 1754, and in stating the distance between points passed, says of the Standing Stone in parenthesis, "about 14 feet high, 6 inches square." This is the only description of it in existence.

From this pillar or monument the place took its early name. It was known as Standing Stone from the first visits of white men until the close of the Revolutionary War; the name is yet preserved in that of the Creek which empties into the river near the place where the stone stood, of the ridge along the foot of the which the creek flows, and one of the Avenues of the town. A second stone was erected by the whites; it stood, in 1842, in front of the old Court House, in Third street. A third one has been erected on nearly the same site, as part of the ceremonies of the Borough Centennial celebration this year, 1896.

Huntingdon lay upon the frontiers of the province and State of Pennsylvania until the close of the Revolution, and from the time of its settlement was constantly threatened by the red men. Fort Shirley was built as a defense against the French and Indians, who were fortified at Fort Duquesne, Huntingdon, or the ground upon which it stands, being between the two. Later, a line of forts was built farther west McAlevy's Fort, in Stone Valley, McCormick's and Anderson's Forts, on Shaver's Creek, Lytle's Fort in Hartslog Valley, Hartsock's Fort in Woodcock Valley, and Lowry's Fort in Canoe Valley, which afforded some protection to the settlers, who were then approaching closely to the Alleghenies, but these were not always sufficient and it sometimes became necessary for the people to take refuge in Fort Standing Stone, at Huntingdon, which stood where the intersection of Penn and Second streets now is. In 1767, Dr. Smith laid out the town on the ground bought by him from George Croghan. He named Huntingdon, in honor of Selina, daughter of Washington Shirley, Earl of Farrars, and wife of Theophilas Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. She made generous provision for the support of religion, and gave a liberal donation to the University of Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Smith was Provost.

Being located on the only river flowing eastward from the Alleghenies to the Susquehanna, Huntingdon has always been on the principal route of travel and trade. The Indian "war-path" followed a natural course, as have its successors, the turnpike, the canal and the railway. It has therefore possessed great advantages of position.

In addition to this, it is in a rich mineral region, having coal in unlimited abundance North, South and West, and iron, etc., in all directions, with other minerals within convenient distance.

The magnificient view and diversified scenery in the immediate neighborhood, coupled with many excellent roads, add greatly to the attractiveness of the locality.

—Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

An Answer to Woman Suffrage Questions.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

FIRST. What are the fundamental principles, succinctly stated, upon which it is claimed our women ought to have the right to vote?

The same exactly upon which man bases his right to suffrage; the one for which Martin Luther fought, the right of private judgment; the right of self-government and individual sovereignty; the principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" that taxation and representation are inseparable; the assertion of Abraham Lincoln that "no man is good enough to govern another without his consent;" that this should be a government of the whole people and not half the people.

The difficulty with those who ask such questions as this is that they fail to recognize in woman an individul entity, but look upon her as a subordinate part of man. Woman is always thought of, spoken of and legislated for, simply as an adjunct to man. In this whole question of suffrage the relation of the woman to the home, the husband, the family, to society, is freely considered, while there is never a thought as to its effects upon the woman herself as an individual.

SECOND. What are the evils, if any, suffered by women by reason of their not having such a right?

Disfranchisement is ever and always degradation. In this country men are disfranchised only for cause and this cause is always attended with humiliation. If women do not feel the degradation of disfranchisement, then this very fact is one of the most prominent of the evils; to make it impossible for a woman to have any voice in the levying and the spending of taxes; to deny her the right of making the laws or of selecting the lawmakers or the officials who are to enforce the law; to refuse her any participation in municipal government, in questions relating to the schools, or in deciding the environment of her family; to hold her responsible for the conduct of grown-up children and forbid her all power to remove temptation from their pathway or to make the community a fit place for them, as she made the home. In the world of wage-earners, woman's disfranchisement forces her into subordinate positions at inferior wages; or if permitted to occupy as high a position, where she does the same work as a man and does it equally as well, it compels her to accept less pay for it.

THIRD. What are the evils, if any, suffered by men by reason of women not having such right?

It is not good for men to associate with inferiors. It develops in them the traits of the autocrat; it fosters their self-esteem and cannot fail to make them more or less tyrannical and overbearing. Women in a similar position would be no better. It requires a perfect equality between men and women to develop the strongest and best characteristics of both. Man thinks woman can more successfully lead him to nobler things while she is subordinate. We know that when woman is given her perfect freedom we will have a grander race of men than the world yet has seen.

Their Horse Shied.

Wednesday afternoon while T. B. Thomas, wife and child, of State College, were driving along the P. and E. railroad above Ferney towards Cross Forks, the horse shied near a short curve at a passing train and threw the occupants out. Mr Thomas' leg was bruised; Mrs. Thomas' arm was broken and her face was cut and the child was bruised and cut about the head. The injured people were kindly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. D. Moriarty until Thursday when they returned to State College.

THE office of County Treasurer is one of considerable importance and responsibility, and should be filled by an honest man. Such a man is Harrison Kline, the Republican candidate for that office.

For the first time in American politics has a political party asked the voters of the nation to support a platform that tends to debase the currency, diminish the value of their wages, reduce the worth of their labor. Worst of all thousands of these injured people support this party.

CURED OF PARALYSIS

Carlos F. Shepard, a Member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, is About Once More.

A Case of Weighty Interest to Anyone Suffering With Nervous Complaints, for the Patient was Cured by "Feeding" the Nerves. This is a New Term in Medicine.

From the News, Indianapolis, Ind.

One of the best known men about the Indianapolis Board of Trade is Carlos F. Shepard, who for several years has been connected with the house of H. F. Kinney, grain broker. Mr. Shepard is a bluff, hearty, old gentleman of medium height, gray-haired and with a mustache like a French marquis. He is a man of very decided views on all subjects and is especially orthodox in politics and medicine. Notwithstanding his frankness in his convictions and the vigor with which he maintains them he is a man of many friends for manly men, even though sometimes obstinate in their opinions, have the force of character that win admiration and friendship.

So a few months ago when the news came to his old associates on the Board of Trade that Mr. Shepard had received a stroke of paralysis and that the probabilities were that his days of usefulness were over, and that perhaps, his hours were numbered, the deepest sympathy went out to the smitten man and his family. It seemed to all his friends almost impossible that this rugged old man, always so wholesomely hearty and cheerful, always a picture of health for

HIS CHEEKS WERE LIKE THE ROSE IN THE SNOW;

could have been so suddenly laid low. But it was true and many weeks passed before his well-known form and kindly face returned to his former business haunts. His re-appearance was made the occasion of a hearty welcome and the story of his illness and recovery is well worth the telling.

"I was taken sick," said Mr. Shepard, "on the 17th of August, 1895. As I had all along been of the opinion that I was made of iron, you may well believe that it was hard for me to entertain the thought that I was to be laid up for more than a day or two. I am 58 years old, and for 40 years up to the time of this attack, I had not had a day's sickness. The doctors who diagnosed my case saw at once that it was something serious. They at first said that it was lumbago then sciatic rheumatism. They finally came to the conclusion they did not know what was the matter with me. I experienced no pain, my head was clear, my appetite good, but I lost the use of myself from my hips down. This was a hard stroke to an active man who has always had an easy going pair of legs. My brother-in-law, who is a physician, came from a neighboring city to see me. He pronounced my affliction to be locomotor ataxia. I am of the opinion that he diagnosed the case correctly for I was absolutely paralyzed from the hips down.

"Before he came, however, a day or so before I had begun taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. That was on the 20th day of last October. I read an article in the *Indianapolis News* and saw testimonials describing cases cured that were similar to mine. It struck me that the remedy could not do me any harm and I began to take the pills.

"Before I began taking them I could not stir a peg, but had to be carried from place to place. I had not got far into the first box when I felt that deliverance from my enforced inaction had come. Before I finished the second box I was able to walk alone with the aid of a cane. About home I do not use a cane now but when I come out on the slippery pavements I feel that I need a little support to make my footing sure.

"I am still using Williams' Pink Pills, but I have reduced the dose to one after each meal. It seems that I have been able to throw some discredit on the predictions of my doctors thanks to the pills. They said I could never walk again but here I am, and I think the credit must be given to the pills. It is said the pills are stimulating, but I cannot say that they give me any sensations that I am aware of. They merely cure and that is quite enough for me.

"Since I have been out I have been a walking advertisement for Williams' Pink Pills. I suppose I have recommended them to at least a hundred persons. What! You want to print all this? Why, my dear sir, I never gave a recommendation to any proprietary medicine before in my life. Perhaps it may not be a bad thing to do so this time if it will help any sufferer to regain health and bodily activity."

Carlos F. Shepard has been a resident of Indianapolis for over twenty years. He lives at No. 720 East Ohio Street. He has always been an active, enterprising man and his many friends will rejoice that he has literally been put upon his feet again. He is not only well-known locally but to grain shippers all over Indiana and Illinois.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing remedy for all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, lack of ambition, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath on slight exertion, coldness of hands or feet, swelling of the feet and limbs, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, feebleness of will, ringing in the ears, early decay, all forms of female weakness, leucorrhœa, tardy or irregular periods, suppression of menses, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, causing scrofula, swelled glands, fever sores, rickets, hip-joint diseases, hunchback, acquired deformities, decayed bones, chronic erysipelas, catarrh, consumption of the bowels and lungs, and also for invigorating the blood and system when broken down by overwork, worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions of living, recovery from acute diseases, such as fevers, etc., loss of vital powers, spermatorrhœa, early decay, premature old age. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, becoming "built up" and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus to eliminate diseases from the system.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies.

Thomas E. Watson, the populist half of the tail of the Popocratic ticket, who has and is still waging war with the Arthur Sewall part of the tail, now turns against the head end of the combination. Said Watson at Dallas, referring to the desperate resolve of the Populists to corral Bryan and force him to either accept or reject the Populist nomination, "I will pledge you my word that Bryan will speak out, and he will accept. Bryan can't throw away 1,800,000 votes. He will accept me as his running mate. If he does not the ticket will never be elected.

—A petition is being circulated among labor organizations in Chicago urging Messrs. McKinley and Bryan to meet in joint debate upon the financial question in that city during October.

—The Millheim Electric Telephone Company had a business meeting at their office in Goodhart's implement building last Monday evening. Reports from all the lines say that the 'phone gives perfect satisfaction and the prospects are that the service will ultimately be extended to Bellefonte. —Millheim *Journal*.

Clara Barton Home.

New York, Sept. 12.—Among the passengers arriving this morning on steamer Umbria from Liverpool was Miss Clara Barton, the representative of the Red Cross society, who has just returned from the scene of the Armenian troubles. Miss Barton was intensely enthusiastic about her work.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S
WILL CURE CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, STRAINS, SUNBURN, CHAFINGS, INSECT BITES, ALL PAIN, AND INFLAMMATIONS

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY, BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTRACT

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

Officers Did It All.

The "General" tells with swelling pride,
How the fires of battle gleamed—
Of the slaughter of men on the other side,
As the shell and shrapnel screamed;
How "we charged the foe like a mighty wave
Of a wild and stormy sea,"
But, in that rush of the true and brave,
The Private—where was he?

The "Colonel boasts how his horse fell
On Georgia's blood-stained hills;
How he stemmed the wave of that battle hell,
Avenging his country's ills;
How the ghastly heaps of the gallant slain
Bestrewed the slippery ground—
But we study the tragic tale in vain,
There were no privates 'round.

Oh, the "Major's" sword, it was red with gore!
And great was the foe's alarm,
As they charged and halted, and fled, before
The swing of his mighty arm.
But freedom burnished her epaulettes,
As she swatted the hosts of sin—
And the lonely pensioner still forgets
That the Privates were not in.

How brave they flew, at their country's call,
To the outposts, far in front!
"Generals," "Colonels," and "Majors" all
To strive in the battle's brunt;
And the "Captains" stand, ten thousand strong,
To tell how the thing was done—
But where was the "Private" in that throng?
Alas, there was not one!
—From the Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

The Old Soldier Was a Woman.

The story comes from Butler county that while a terrific storm was raging, Otto Schaffer, a hermit farmer, who had lived there many years, took shelter in his cabin and was offering up a prayer for protection when a bolt of lightning demolished the house and killed Schaffer. Neighbors found the dead body on the floor and summoned the coroner. This official prepared the body for burial, and in so doing made the discovery that has been the talk of the county. He says that Schaffer was a woman. The deceased was an ex-soldier and participated in many battles of the war. Despite this discovery the Grand Army veterans turned out and gave Schaffer a soldier's burial. As the comrades fired a last salute over the grave into which the coffin had been lowered, it was found that a gun was loaded with ball as well as powder, and the shot killed a dove, which was flying over. The dove fluttered and fell on the coffin dead. Schaffer leaves considerable property but no one in the county knows of relatives of the deceased.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Body Turned to Stone.

Johnstown, Sept. 7.—The petrified body of a woman, probably one of the victims of the flood was found on a farm near New Florence by a young man who was digging at a point reached by the waters of the Conemaugh river during the disaster. The body was brought here to-day for the purpose of having it photographed, and it was then developed that it was one of the finest specimens of petrification that has ever been produced.

It is that of a woman, probably thirty years of age, and about five feet and four inches in hight, who weighed probably 135 pounds when in life. All the developments of her body are shown, even to the expansion of the muscles of her chest. The eyes were closed and the hands lay crossed on her breast as if in peaceful sleep. The feet and hands are also perfectly shown, every toe and finger being represented in their rural positions.

The curiosity will be shipped to New Florence to-morrow, where the owner lives. He has already been offered a good big sum for his find.

What to Put on.

Jeweler—"You say you want some name engraved on this ring.?"

"Yes I want the words: George to his dearest Alice engraved on the inside of the ring."

"Is the young lady your sister?"

"No she is the young lady to whom I am engaged."

"Well, if I where you, I would not have George to his dearest Alice engraved on the ring. If Alice goes back on you, you can't use the ring again."

"What would you suggest?"

"I would suggest that the words be: George to his first and only love. You see with that inscription you can use the ring half a dozen times. I had the experience in such matters.

—The town of Philipsburg, was started in about the year 1815. It was incorporated as a borough in 1864 and will it be a decent sized city in the year 2000.

Our Public Schools.

The public schools are now opened for the fall and winter terms. Excellent teachers have been provided to take charge of each department. The members of the school board take a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare and comfort of teachers and scholars. We have excellent school buildings, well ventilated and comfortable; spacious quarters for children to play in when the weather is rainy or inclement. Faithful janitors keep everything in order, even the books are furnished, yet, with all these blessings offered free, there are some children that have not been going to school.

The last legislature, in obedience to a decided sentiment, passed a compulsory education law, which it is now the duty of school boards to enforce. There are always parents who permit their children to roam the streets at their own sweet will; some who imagine that they must put the children to work, and others who suppose their offspring are going regularly to school, but who never take the pains to inquire. These are the people whose negligence made the law necessary. It is safe to say that these people will do nothing to carry the law into effect and it will not enforce itself.

Usually, however, the people are interested more or less in the educational welfare of their children and make some effort to send them to school. There is room for improvement in the matter of regular attendance, however, in many instances. Irregular attendance is, perhaps, the greatest foe to progress. The child who is absent even a single day a week loses valuable lessons which will never be made up, and comes to the end of the term a good many points behind those who have been on time every day. It is unfair to both the pupil and the teacher to permit, much less encourage, irregular attendance.

Parents should likewise show sufficient concern for the welfare of their children to keep a general oversight over the progress of their studies. We do not know that anything is to be gained by periodical visits to the school room, though fathers and mothers should be sufficiently concerned about the little ones to examine for themselves the condition of the rooms in which they spend five or six hours a day. If they will do this they will be satisfied, as we were on a recent visit to our school buildings. There is not a healthier, cleaner or pleasanter place. They should also cultivate the acquaintance of the teachers who have their children in charge, that they may personally discover what sort of men or women they are.

These duties devolve upon every parent, upon every citizen, in fact. Here are trained the future citizens of the republic. It is the duty of every one to see that this work is in competent hands, that the surroundings are pure and elevating, that every detail of the whole system is perfect.

Your Worst Enemy Writhing

With rheumatism is an individual whom, if you have a Christian spirit, you would forgive. He is, no matter what his delinquencies, punished enough. Nothing short of Tophet could enhance his misery Moreover he is in a serious peril. The disease is always prone to attack his heart and kill him instanter. As a means of curing this disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the highest reputation and the most authorative professional sanction. Its use in the preliminary stage of the complaint is the wisest precautionary measure rheumatic invalids can possibly adopt. The Bitters is also a remedy of greatest utility in malarial and kidney trouble, dyspepsia and liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. It counteracts the effects of hardship and exposure in damp or inclement weather, and is a capital promotor of appetite and sleep. Give this fine remedy the persistent trial to which all medicines of standard reputation are entitled.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

The Lutheran congregation of Bellefonte will serve a chicken and waffle supper on Thursday evening, September 24, 1896, in vacant room next to Harper's grocery store, Crider's Exchange. As this supper is for the purpose of raising deficiency in current expenses for church year 1895 and '96, it is to be hoped that every member will strive to make it a success. Watch for further notices.

—A tannery owned by H. A. Moyer located at Booneville. Clinton county, was destroyed by fire last Friday night. Loss $3,000 with no insurance.

The Coming Fair at Brook Park, Lewisburg Pa.

The forty-third annual fair of Union County Agricultural Society will be held at Brook Park, Lewisburg, on Sept. 29-30 and October 1-2. Excursion rates on all railroads. It is one of the oldest organizations of the kind in the county. It has stood the test of time, because from the start it has been steadfast in the belief that honesty is the best of policy. With increased age, its exhibitions become better. This fact will be demonstrated this year more than ever before. New Officers, New Track and Large Purses. The committee has formulated a list of premiums that will prove very attractive to owners of fast horses, Live stock raisers, farmers and farmers' Organizations, manufacturers and others, full particulars are given on Pamphlets issued by the society which can be had on application. or by addressing C. Dale Wolf, secretary, Lewisburg, Pa. The public is assured that this year's exhibition will prove Pre-eminently attractive.

C. Dale, Wolf, sec.

Table Talk

The September issue of Table Talk, with its new and attractive cover, further justifies its claims to be up to-date in all matter. To this, add the attractiveness of its topics for the month, and its welcome in the home is assured. The menus and recipes occupy the usual amount of space, besides which Miss Elizabeth Grinnell tells us of "The Pleasure of a Restricted Diet;" Mrs. Burton Kingsland gives another of her papers on "Friends in Council" over a luncheon table; the juvenile world and fashions receive attention, while several modes of entertainment are fully described. The publishers offer a sample copy of Table Talk to any of our readers who send name and address to Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia Pa.

A Julian Man Hurt.

William Richards, of Julian, Centre county, was severely injured Monday night at the Paddy's Run railroad bridge. While walking over the bridge he fell and his right leg caught in a girder which held him suspended. The strain was so great that it wrenched his knee. He called for help and persons in the vicinity released him. After having his injuries attended to he left for home. —*Renovo News.*

Speeches, Bands and Fireworks.

A rousing Republican mass meeting was held at Stormstown last evening, which was addressed by County Chairman W. E. Gray and E. R. Chambers. Fully 2,000 people from the surrounding valleys were present, and the music of three bands, a brilliant display of fireworks and the cheering of the crowd made up such enthusiasm as the town has not seen in many a day.

Her First Car Ride.

Last week Mrs. John Hursh, of Forest Hill, Union Co., took her first car ride. She is almost 70 years old and never was inside a car until last week when she came to Centre county to visit her sister, Mrs. David Sharer, of Zion. The ride pleased her very much. She was accompanied by two nieces, Miss Jennie Biddle, of Union county, and Mrs. Sadie Marshall of Brockwayville, Pa.

Taken to a Orphans' Home.

Rev. S. I. Shortiss has taken John Barner, the little 5 yearold-son of the late John Barner, of Woodward, the constable who lost his life at the hands of William Ettlinger last spring, to the Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Association at Flat Rock Ohio. The reverend gentleman will be gone about two weeks. —Millheim *Journal.*

Resolution of Thanks to Clyde Blackford.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Junior McKinley and Hobart Club of Bellefonte, are hereby tendered to Clyde Blackford for the handsome and artistic banner which he painted and so generously presented to us; and which now adorns the front of our headquarters in Bush's Arcade on High street.

WARDIE WILLARD, pres.
WARD FLEMING sec.

STATE Superintendant Shaeffer is sound money democrat. "I pay out $5,500,000 of the state's money for schools every year," was Dr. Shaeffer's answer to a question as to whether he would vote for Bryan and Sewall, "and I think too much of our school system and the welfare of the children to have the districts receive a depreciated currency, fifty three cents for a dollar.

—The late secretary of the treasury, William Windom, said almost with his dying breath, "As poison in the blood permeates arteries. veins, nerves, brain and heart, and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased and fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade paralyze all kinds of business, and bring disaster to all classes of people."

Demo—Populist Fusion.

Harrisburg Sep. 11.—The Democrati state convention, reconvened for the purpose of filling vacancies on the state ticket caused by various resignations since the Chicago convention, met Thursday and transacted its business. The silver men were in complete control and they passed resolutions indorsing Bryan and the Chicago platform. Captain John B. Keenen, of Westmoreland, was temporary and permanent chairman, and made a speech strongly advising fusion with the populists.

The Populists' overtures for fusion were accepted, and the two parties will work together in close congressional, senatorial and representative districts. Much excitement resulted from an effort of the opponents of William F. Harrity to pass a resolution requesting the Democratic national comittee to expel him from that body, but they failed on a close vote—171 to 167. The two candidates for congressmen-at-large previously nominated at the Allentown convention having resigned Dewitt C. Dewitt, Democrat, and Jerome T. Allman, Populist, were chosen in their stead.

Three of the four electors-at-large had also resigned and their places were filled by Thomas Stearitt and Louis M. Ireland, Populists, and Thomas G. Delahunty, of Philadelphia, Democrat. the new district delegates are: John N. Keenen o Philadelphia, James J. King, of Philadelphia, Michael Delaney of Chester, Charles D. Kaier of Mahoney City and Samuel W. Black of Pittsburg.

The convention was undoubtedly hearty in its support of Bryan and the Chicago platform, much genuine enthusiasm being manifested. Naturally there was much confusion and wrangling, and some show of bad blood. The lack of opposition to the populist fusion was surprising to the old leaders in attendance.

A protest against what they described as "revolutionary proceedings" was filled by the gold delegates, and most of them refrained from participation in the proceedings.

The democratic party of Centre, is divided in this county, as it is all over the country. There are the regular democrats, who support Bryan and Sewell; there are the national democrats (so called) who support Palmer and Buchner; with such a state of affairs existing, this county, should go republican over 2000 majority. The democratic local ticket which belong to the regular wing of the party and supports Bryan and Sewell the earnest supporters of the free silver heresy; are doing all they can against Palmer and Buchner and the efforts, of the Jeffersonian democracy; who as yet, have no local ticket, in the field. The gold democrats, have nothing in common on the money question, with their late associates the silverrites; nothing therefore, can defeat our republican local ticket, but a base betrayal which is feared by some good republicans; who are jealously watching the current of events. The old scheme of the betrayers of a still hunt, offering as a reason that we do not want to wake up Pennsvalley, is meeting with no favor, by these wide awake republicans. That game has been played on them to often in the last twenty-five years, with the result that we were often beaten, when we should have won a glorious victory; as yet, very little has been done, so these men say by our party while our opponants are making a house to house canvass. They say: we lost the last election, by a narrow margin, through indifference of party leaders. Well informed parties say: the county was safely republican but was carelessly or purposlessly lost, to serve the will and purpose of a few men, who seem to think that the party only exists to serve their interests.

During September Harper's Weekly will follow with pen and pencil the striking incidents of Li Hung Chang's visit to the United States; Thomas R. Dawley, Jun., will give a comprehensive review of his experiences as war correspondent in Cuba; an article on Washington's farewell address, with fac-simile reproductions of the original manuscript, will be contributed by Hon. Worthington C. Ford; and there will be a paper by General Greely on Nansen's voyage to the North Pole. The progress of the political campaign will be marked by telling cartoons and characteristic illustrations.

In the October Harper's an engraved portrait of "The Author of 'the Martian'" will stand as frontspiece, and a general instalment of Mr. Du Maurier's new novel, with five characteristic drawings by the author will be given. Other features of the number will be: An illustrated paper entitled "The Blue Quail of the Cactus," by Frederick Remington; "The Hypnotist," a story by Octave Thanet, with four illustrations by A. B. Frost; "Electricity," with twenty-four illustrations; "Some American Crickets," by Samuel H. Scudder, with nine illustrations by L. J. Bridgman; etc.

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p.m	p.m. 1 55	Arr PATTON Lve	a.m.	p.m. †3 30
	1 34	Westover		3 52
9 25	1 10 Ar.	MAHAFFEY Lv.	† 5 00	4 15
9 00	12 35 Lv.	Kerrmoor Ar	5 25	4 42
8 50	12 25	GAZZAM	5 35	4 52
8 43	12 18 Ar.	Kerrmoor Lv.	5 41	4 58
8 38	12 13	New Millport	5 46	5 03
8 32	12 07	Olanta	5 52	5 09
8 25	12 00	Mitchells	5 58	5 15
8 05	11‡30	Lv Clearfield June Arr	6 15	5 34
‡7 55	11 31	CLEARFIELD	6 25	‡ 5 45 ‡ 6 16
7 45	11 21	Arr Clearfield June Lv	6 35	6 19
7 37	11 12	Woodland	6 45	6 29
7 31	11 05	Bigler	6 52	6 34
7 23	10 58	Wallaceton	6 57	6 40
7 15	10 50	Morrisdale Mines	7 06	6 48
7 07	10 41 Lv	Munson Ar	7 15	6 57
6 35	10 16 Lv	PHILIPSBURG	Ar. 7 40	7 27
7 27	11 01 Ar		Lv. 6 55	6 35
7 05	10 36 Ar	Munson Lv	7 17	7 00
7 00	10 32	Winburne	7 22	703
6 40	10 12	PEALE	7 40	7 25
6 20	9 50	Gillintown	7 57	7 44
6 13	9 43	SNOW SHOE	8 04	7 52
5 18	8 48	BEECH CREEK	8 48	8 42
5 05	8 33	Mill Hall	9 01	8 58
4 58	8 25	LOCK HAVEN	9 07	8 58
4 47	8 15	Youngdale	9 16	9 07
4 35	8 00	JERSEY SHORE Junc.	9 29	9 18
4 30	7 55	JERSEY SHORE	9 30	9 20
†4 00	*7 25 Lv	WILLIAMSPORT Ar	10 05	9 55
p.m.	a.m		a.m.	p.m.
p.m.	a.m. (PHILA. & READING R.R.)		a.m.	p.m.
†2 40	*6 55	Ar WILLIAMSPORT Lv	†10 20	*11 30
†8 35	*11 30	Lv PHILADELPHIA Ar	5 08	7 10
†4 30	Lv NEW YORK via Tamq.	Ar	6 00	
	$7 30 Lv NEW YORK via Phila.	Ar	7 25	29 30
a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.

* Daily. † Week-days. ‡ 6 00 p.m. Sunday. $ 10 55 a.m. Sunday.

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p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
6 30	4 25	11 45	11	MILTON	6 06	1 57	8
6 26	4 21	11 41		LEWISBURG	6 10	2 01	
6 20	4 15	11 35		SUNBURY	6 16	2 07	
6 05	4 00	11 20		SHAMOKIN	6 31	2 22	
5 55	3 50	11 10		SHENANDOAH	6 41	2 32	
5 50	3 45	11 05		TAMAQUA	6 47	2 38	
5 35	3 30	10 50		POTTSVILLE	7 02	2 53	
5 30	3 25	10 45		WALDO	7 07	2 58	
5 25	3 20	10 40		POTTSTOWN	7 12	3 03	
5 15	3 10	10 30		PHOENIXVILLE	7 22	3 13	
5 10	3 05	10 25		BIRDSBORO	7 27	3 18	
4 55	2 50	10 10		(MORGANTOWN)	7 42	3 33	
4 45	2 40	10 00		READING	7 52	3 43	
4 20	2 15	9 35		LEBANON	8 17	4 08	
3 30	1 25	8 45		HARRISBURG	9 10	5 00	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		ALLENTOWN	a.m.	p.m.	
6 30	4 25	11 45	11		6 06	1 57	8
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		STATIONS.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

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Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in milk. Qt. can, 10c.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stahl of Thomas street are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son. The lad put in appearance this morning.

One to five applications of Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of Itching Piles there ever was. Can you afford to suffer tortures when a simple, never-failing remedy is at hand? It never fails.

—James Louis Washington, a negro boy of eight years of age, is known as the boy preacher. The New Orleans "Picayune" says that he can repeat nearly the whole of the Bible from memory. He has preached in many churches of the South and is always listened to by large and attentive congregations.

—The twelfth annual convention of the Centre County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Thursday, September 24, in Bellefonte. A talented speaker will address the evening meeting. Keep the date in mind.

—The National Board of management, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary, of Washingtons farewell address; to the people of the United States, on Saturday Sept. 19th. It is recommended that the day be marked by a universal display of the flag; on all public and private buildings, Mrs. A. O. Furst of this city is a member of the association.

—William B. Wigton, who is well known to many persons in this section, has been appointed to the position of superintendent of the Philipsburg fire brick works, the position filled by the late Peter G. Wikel. Mr. Wigton was formerly bookkeeper, and that position will be filled by W. H. Lingenfelter. The appointment is a deserving one.

—Craig Crossmire and William Comer, of Milesburg, went fishing Monday evening down below Curtin's Works. They met with excellent success, securing 148 fish. Among the number were six bass which averaged 10 to 12 pounds apiece, 35 eels, and the balance suckers and cat fish.

—A curious occurrence took place in the family of Mr. Duke Cox, of Curwensville, ten days ago. A pair of pretty twin daughters came to bless their home, one of whom was born in August and the other in September. This is a rare happening indeed, but we are telling the truth, straight, and on the best authority.—*Philipsburg Ledger.*

—Between 3 and 4 o'clock Monday morning the barn of Furst Bros. on the farm adjoining that of the Joseph Nesbit estate in Nittany Valley was destroyed with all the contents by fire. This structure was a new building, having been standing about three years. Enos Bush is the tenant. He loses the season's crops and the farming implements. Both the barn and contents were insured with the Sugar Valley company. The origin of the fire is believed to be incendiary.

This fire following so closely the burning of the barn on the Nesbit estate has caused much uneasiness among the farmers in that particular locality, as it is feared there is a gang of firebugs at work in that valley.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

They Hang Their Banner on the Outer Wall.

Three beautiful banners have been hung on the outer wall of the McKinley and Hobart headquarters in Bellefonte. The centre one has a representation of a business man and a laborer standing on each side of a large gold dollar, over the words, "Honest Money and Prosperity."

The banners on each side of the centre one have the likenesses of our candidates for President and Vice President. The likenesses are fine; in fact, the work on all three banners show the skill of a first-class artist. These beautiful works of art were purchased by Samuel H. Williams from a New York artist, who is doing similar work on orders from all over the country.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or Women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $78 payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

At Grange Park.

Monday, might be called the first day of the Granger Picnic, although it really commenced on Sunday; and the gathering fast began to assemble on Saturday. It is an old saying: "that Granger Picnic brings rain" and this year seems to be no exception to the rule. The grounds however are in excellent condition and well laid out in streets, which are gaily decorated making the scene indeed a picturesque one.

The picnic opened under the charge of Leonard Rhone, master of the State Grange, and chairman of the picnic association. He has his headquarters on the grounds and personally observes all that takes place within its limits. To assist him in his work he has a splendid corps of officers of the County Grange and everything is moving along finely. Judging from the present attendance in campers, exhibitors and visitors, there is every reason to believe that this will be the most successful picnic ever held in the history of the County Grange.

The work Monday consisted in the giving out of tents and placing exhibits. There are almost three hundred tents on the grounds and all but a few are already occupied. Tuesday the week's program will be commenced in earnest. At 10 o'clock chairman Rhone formerly open the camp, after which he will turn it over to the officers of the County Grange. George Dale, master of the County Grango will accept the camp in an address and then Colonel James F. Weaver, lecturer of the County Grange and editor of the *Patron* the organ of the order in this county, will speak. Addresses will also be delivered by J. S. Frain, president of the Grange Fire Insurance company; County Superintendent of the public schools C. L. Gramley, County chairman of the Prohibitionist party. Rev. James Zeigler, Commissioner of Forestry, Dr. Rothrock, Dairy and Food Commissioner Mayor Wells and F. M. Moore special agent of the State Agricultural Society. Wednesday and Thursday will be gold and silver days, at which time addresses will be made by prominent speakers.

The program to-day concluded with a pretty entertainment in the auditorium, entitled "The Hick'ry Farm," by the young folks of Centre Hall. It was given for charity's sake and was largely attended.

TUESDAY.

When the several hundred grangers and their families who are camping at Grange Park awoke yesterday morning they were dismayed to find that the day had been ushered in by a steady fall of rain. So confident was every one that the pleasant weather would continue that many left their finest decorations out over night. The result was they were almost ruined and the camp streets presented a ragged appearance. It would have taken more than a heavy rain storm to have prevented the enthusiastic grangers from going on with the day's program, however. Although the rain came down in torrents almost continually from early in the morning until noon there was not a single change in the program, nor a meeting dispensed with. Whilst the rain doubtless caused many persons to stay away, yet it could not dampen the ardor of those already present. Early in the afternoon the clouds broke away and the rain ceased.

At 10.30 a. m. a procession was formed which marched to the decorated auditorium, where the formal opening of the picnic took place.

Manager Leonard Rhone, in a brief but well worded address, declared the camp formally opened and then turned it over to the officers of the County Grange. Master George Dale accepted it and introduced Col. James F. Weaver, who spoke on "The Prosperity and Success of the Granges." He was followed by I. S. Frain, who had as a subject for his address "The Progress of the Grange Since Its Organization."

In the afternoon Rev. J. Zeigler, the Prohibition county chairman, spoke on "What Temperance Is to the Farmer." State Veterinarian Leonard Pearson delivered a thorough and practical address on "How to Keep Farm Animals Healthy." This proved a very interesting and instructive lecture to the large audience. Another interesting topic discussed was "Roads," by Dr. Harrison, road engineer of the National Agricultural Department. He confined his remarks to the preparation of the repair material and laid great stress on the fact that it is far cheaper in the end to make road repairs substantial and not such as will be destroyed by the first rain that comes along.

In the evening the auditorium was crowded to hear Dr. Rothrock, Commissioner of Forestry, speak on "The Preservation of our Woodlands." He carefully reviewed the care necessary to be taken in growing plants fruits and shubbery to produce the best results. He was followed by Frank M. Moore, special agent of the State Agricultural Department, who spoke on "Pure Foods." Mr. Moore in his address told of the danger to health in the consumption of impure foods and called upon the grangers to do all in their power to prevent the sale of non-standard goods whenever they came in contact with them.

A number of new exhibitors arrived on Tuesday, which makes the entire display the finest ever produced in the park at any time.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday, Sept. 16th was gold day at the Grangers' picnic, and as such was all that could be desired. The weather was perfect, which attracted to the grounds the largest crowd that has thus far been here. The people seemed to come from everywhere. All day long special trains came in, bringing thousands, which, together with the scores that either drove or walked, made the camp streets almost impassable.

It was the announcement that the gold question was to be discussed that drew today's large crowd. It has been frequently stated, and just as often denied, that the Grangers throughout the State were to a man for free silver. That they are not is evident from the fact that both issues will be discussed by competent authority during the week.

The program for the day commenced at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, with an address in the auditorium by Mr. Harrison, road engineer of the United State department of Agriculture, who ably discussed the road question before a large crowd of farmers and road supervisors. He was followed by Professor John A. Hamilton, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, and Director of Institutes, who gave a plan, practical talk on the advantages derived and the good results obtained from farmers institutes.

At 2.30 p. m. the programme for the afternoon commenced. Hon. C. Stuart Patterson, president of the State Sound Money League, and Hon. Jerome Carthy, of New York, together with a delegation of Centre County Republican leaders who had arrived at the appointed hour, were escorted to the auditorium. When Mr. Patterson was introduced he was tendered an ovation and it was several minutes before the applause had subsided sufficiently to enable him to commence his discussion. The advantages the farmer obtains under a protective tariff was his introductory, and he clearly and forcibly showed that as the agricultural class is one of the most important factors of the nation, the farmers should vote for that which will increase the selling price of their productions, and thus prevent the passage of such bills as has given them sixty cent wheat, although it promised them $1.25.

The next speaker to be introduced was Hon. Jerome Carthy, of New York, who devoted his entire time to discussing the money question.

In the evening interesting addresses were delivered by Mrs. Helen Johnson, Ceres of Pennsylvania State Grange, and Hon. W. F. Hill, lecturer of the State Grange. To-day was free silver day.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Deaths.

DIED—At Bellefonte Penna ninth month 16th 1896, 7.30 p. m. Jacob D. Valentine in his 73rd year, a member of Centre monthly meeting of Friends. Funeral on Saturday at three o'clock.

DIED—At his home at Pleasant Gap, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Thomas Harrison, aged 74 years.

DIED—Thursday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, at his home at Beech Creek, Eugene Berry, aged 27 years.

—The residents of Hunters Run are building a church opposite the school house at the foot of Schenck's hill, half way between Beech Creek and Howard. Rev. N. W. Forest, of Howard, will officiate in a ministerial capacity when the building is finished.

—The Junior Bryan and Sewell club, gave a parade last evening, headed by the Undine band. The boys were in uniform, and made a fine appearance; marching like veterans. It will now be in the order for the Junior, McKinley and Hobart club; to see what they can do. President Williard, must see to it; that the Popocrat boys, do not get away with him.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills. Biliousness, Indigestion, and Headache. A pleasant laxative. All druggists.

SCHENCK CENTENNIAL.

They Meet in a Beautiful Grove on The Old Homestead — Two Thousand People Present—Music, Speeches and Other Entertainments.

The Centenial celebration of the Schenck family, at the old homestead about one and one half miles eastof Howard, was largely attended; there being about two thousand persons present. The day was a perfect one and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

There are about 1000 people belonging to the Schenck family; they are scattered all over the central part of the state; these are the decendents of Rev. Michael Schenck who settled near Howard, in 1795, on the farm now occupied by Jonathan Schenck Esq. The centenial exercises were held in a grove on the farm. It assumed the nature of a picnic afternoon and evening, beautiful decorations were placed over the entrance and other convienant places. At the entrance was an arch, on which was the inscription "1796 Schenck Centennial 1896," "Welcome to all."

The afternoon exercises opened with music by the Howard band. Rev. Nathan Schenck, acting as master of ceremonies. There was singing, followed by prayer by Rev. John W. Forest, the methodist minister stationed at Howard. Col. W. F. Reeder of Bellefonte was then introduced and delivered a very interesting address, Mr. Reeder is on of the best talkers in the county. He spoke of the great good this family had done for the christian church: said they were noted for generous hospitality and steerling honesty They gave to the church, in the person of Michael Schenck, an example of christian character, worthy to be followed by all. The members of this family have followed in his footsteps and have been a credit to their founder. Mr. Reeders address was lengthy but was listened to with absorbing interest. Rev. Nathan Schenck read a short history of the Schenck family, and showed some very old papers which have been in the possession of the family for a hundred years.

A beautiful solo, was rendered by Miss Maud Schenck, assisted by Will Weber, Miss Anna Hensyl presided at the piano, it was beautiful and very appropriate to the occasion. Miss Schenck is a sweet singer as well as a beautiful young lady and her efforts held her audience spell bound.

The exercises in the evening commenced at half past six. The principal feature of which was an address by Rev. Nathan Schenck, of Lock Haven. A quartette of Lock Haven people: Messrs. Brown and Kearns and the Misses Adams, sang several pretty pieces. Miss Portia Cheesman of Altoona, a pretty little Miss recited in a cute manner a very pretty piece.

Miss Lena Castlebury, a little tot of six or seven years, sang very prettily. Mrs. Stella Worthington of Jersey Shore, a daughter of Nathan Schenck, also sang a pretty song.

NOTES.

During the day pictures were taken of the 3rd 4th and 5th generations, of the family; there was so many of them that they had to divide them into five groups.

John, Hayes, Rudy and Joe Pletcher, sang some very interesting pieces during the afternoon.

One of the sights, of interest was Mrs. Balser Weber, sitting in the midst of a group of 16 grand-children of the 5th generation.

The representative of the REPUBLICAN was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Schenck while on the grounds. He owes his thanks to them for their generous hospitality. It is unnecessary to say that he did full justice to the excellent cooking of Mrs. Schenck.

On the speakers' stand were a group of aged men and women of the third generation. They were Jonathan Schenck aged 76 years, Michael Schenck 74, Michael Pletcher 80, Mrs. Sarah Hall 75, Mrs Anna Webber 70, Mrs. Leah Speaker 78, and Mrs. Esther McLean 84.

Among those attending from a distance were Mr. Mrs. C. Worthington, and son Max, of Muney; Miss Alice Dutton, of Passadena, Cal., a neice of Col D. S. Dunham; Isaac Pletcher, of Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stewart, of Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. George Castleberry, of Williamsport, Michael Schenck and grand children, Portia and Paul Cheesman, of Altoona; Mr. Mrs. William Young, Tyrone.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Early Morning wedding.

Wednesday morning at 10:30 a. m. Miss Tillie Wilson of Bellefonte, was married to Rev. Charles R. Smith, at the home of the brides aunt, Mrs. Jackson on Allegheny street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Black, of Boalsburg. Miss Bessie Bell, presided at the piano and played the wedding march. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers of every description obtainable at this season. The bride was dressed in White Tulle, and looked as she always does very handsome. The happy couple departed on the noon train for an extended bridal tour; when they return they will settle at McConellsburg, where the groom has already furnished a handsome home for his fair bride.

Many beautiful and costly presents were presented to the happy young couple; among which was a handsome antique bed room suit the gift of the proprietors of the Racket Store Co., where Miss Wilson, has been employed for som years past, and where her valuable services were much prized. The guests present from a distant were Miss Wilson's father and mother.

Mrs. Smith, that now is, was born in Bellefonte, a niece to Mrs. Jackson, and cousin to Mrs. William Heinle. She was a very affable and pleasant young lady and made many friends who will wish her much and continued happiness and prosperity, in the new relation, she has now assumed. We extend our congratulations with the rest and trust she may live a long and happy life.

"I burned my fingers very badly. The pain was intense. Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil has brought relief in three minutes. It was almost magical. I never saw anything like it." Amelia Swords, Saundersville, O.

Death of Jacob D. Valentine.

Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock, Jacob D. Valentine, one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens, passed away from earth. He was born seventy-three years ago, in the same house in which he died on the corner of High and Spring streets. He was the oldest child of George and Mary D. Valentine, and had five brothers and sisters viz: Mrs. Sarah V. Fox, Mrs. Eliza S. Downing, Reuben B. Valentine, Mrs. Caroline V. Millikin and George Valentine. All those children are dead except Geo. now living in Baltimore Md. but at present in Bellefonte, with his family on a visit. His wife's maiden name, was Deborah Downing. Five children were the fruit of this marriage, as follows George, Jacob, Louise, Nellie and Robert. The Valentine family were among the original iron masters of Central Penna. and Jacob, followed this business all his life. He was a member of the firm of Valentine and Company, and after of the Centrel Iron Co. but of late years, on account of declining health, he has not been in active business. In business, he has been successful, acquiring a comfortable competancy. He belongs to the society of Friends, and has always been an earnest and consistant member of the Centre Monthly meeting.

The funeral will be on Saturday at three o'clock. Interment at Friends cemetery

Death of an Aged Citizen.

Thomas Harrison died Tuesday morning, after an illness of six weeks, at his home at Pleasant Gap, aged about 74 years. The funeral will be from the house at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery at Pleasant Gap.

The deceased is the uncle of Prof. John Harrison, and brother-in-law to John Sheffler, of Potter street, Bellefonte. His aged wife survives him.

Death comes to us all. The young may die, but the old must. Tired nature seeks repose in eternal sleep. We fain would offer some balm of consolation to this aged lady, now bereft of the companionship of her loved partner on life's journey. But what can we say? Such a loss is irreparable; such a grief unconsolable. We can only point to that star of hope that she may meet again the loved and lost in a future home, prepared for all that have lived, suffered and died.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

Personal Pencilings.

Mrs. Ida Long, left for Altoona on the early train Monday morning.

Miss Mary Parker, of Philipsburg, is teaching school at Beaver Mills.

Agnes Kerstetter of Poe Mills is spending a few weeks with friends in this city.

Carrie Noll of this city, is visiting the family of F. O. Felmlee, of Lock Haven.

Will Hillibush, of Loraine, Ohio, is at present visiting his many friends in this place.

Mrs. Sidney Krumrine, of this city is visiting her mother Mrs. Bubb at Williamsport.

Ira Mitchell Esq., addressed the Free silver club of Philipsburg. last Monday evening.

Howard Moore, the genial postmaster at Howard, is doing business in Bellefonte Tuesday.

C. A. Piper, of Altoona, arrived in Bellefonte, Fridday, to visit friends until after Sunday.

Hon. Henry Holt, of Snow Shoe, is stiring around among his friends in Bellefonte Tuesday.

Mrs. Thomas A. Shoemaker of this place, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Phil. Collins at Ebensburg.

Mr. George Downing, of Altoona, an old resident of Bellefonte in former years, is visiting friends here.

Ex-Judge A. O. Furst departed on the ten o'clock train Monday for Huntingdon on a business trip.

Wm. P. Cochran after a very pleasent visit, among friends at Jersey Shore, returned to State College on monday.

Balsam Webber and his son Abram, of Howard were in Bellefonte on Wednesday probably on their way to the picnic.

Mr. Maurice Jackson returned home Monday evening, from a visit, to his sister Mrs. George Brew, at Grantsville Md.

Gilbert A. Beaver, Gen. Supt of the Y M. C. A., stationed at New York City, spent Sunday with his parents in this city.

Charles Houck, son of Rev. W. A. Houck of Hazelton, formerly of this city, is spending a few days with friends in Bellefonte.

We notice the following old friends from Howard on our streets Tuesday: Hayes Schenck, Wm. H. Neff and John A. Woodward

C. L. Gramley, County Superintendent of the public schools, was in Bellefonte on Wednesday, on business relating to the public schools.

James Lane, wife and son, who have been visiting friends in Bellefonte for some time past, returned to their home in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Richard Garman, wife and child, after spending a few weeks with his father Daniel Garman on High street, returned to his home in Philadelphia Tuesday.

Lee B. Woodcock who has been attending medical college at Philadelphia is at home on a visit to his mother Mrs. J. Woodcock on East Linn Street.

F. H. Clemson Esq., of Scotia, one of the most earnest and faithful republicans, in the county and superintendent of the Carnagie Steel Co., Mine, transacted business Tuesday.

Mrs. Tyson and her daughter Miss Sallie from Philipsburg have been visiting friends in this city for a week past. Bellefonte was Mrs. Tyson's home for a number of years.

T. B. Buddinger, a prominent merchant of Snow Shoe, accompanied by his wife is spending a few days in Williamsport on a visit to their two boys, who are students at the Seminary.

John Bower, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bower, of this city departed Tuesday morning, for Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, where he is a student. His mother accompanied him.

The Misses Annie and Julia O'Donoghue, after a very pleasant visit of three weeks with their brother, Mortimer O'Donoghue, of this place, departed for their home in Quaker City Friday.

Mr. John H. Miller of Williamsport, formerly of this place, is spending a few days among old friends in this city. He is stopping at the Garman House. He is a Centre county man, and was formerly engaged in the meat business here.

Hon. C. Stuart Patterson and Hon. Jerome Carty passed through here Tuesday morning, in a private car, on their way to the Granger Picnic, where they will explain the gold side of the money question to the farmers of Centre county on Thursday.

C. U. Hoffer and family of Philipsburg, stopped off at Bellefonte on their way to the Grangers' Picnic Tuesday. Mr. Hoffer is a native of this town and formerly did business here, succeeding his father, who was at that time one of the oldest and most respected of our merchants.

Morris J. Kelley, who has been confined to the house for two weeks past with a sprained ankle has so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. His sickness at one time assumed such an unfavorable phase as to give his parents and friends considerable anxiety. We are glad to see him about again.